

STEADY POLICY  
IN MANCHURIA  
URGED ON JAPANBaron Okira Says Economic  
Position of Japanese Is  
UnsatisfactoryCHINESE FARMERS  
MORE SUCCESSFULFluctuating Currency and Pol-  
itics Prevent Full Use of  
Natural Resources

By MARC T. GREENE

DAIREN, Manchuria (Special Correspondence)—Japanese leaders here, especially the officials of the South Manchuria Railway, are urging the Japanese Government to adopt a definite policy in respect of Japanese colonization in Manchuria to the end that greater advantage may be taken of the existing economic opportunities in this country of vast natural resources than have been done in the past. Japan secured her foothold here. It is generally felt that the development of the country has been far from proportionate to its possibilities, and that, in view of the fact that it is the direct line of Japanese economic progress, this condition should be remedied at once.

Baron K. Okira, managing director of the South Manchuria Railway, outlines the situation succinctly when he explains that Japan's present population increase is nearly, if not quite, 1,000,000 a year; that the problem of how to cope with this steady increase is extremely acute, and that the only solution in sight at present is the colonization of the available lands in Manchuria and Mongolia.

**Japan's Position Unsatisfactory**  
"There is no time to be lost," the Baron said recently, "in establishing some permanent line of policy and in pursuing it determinedly. Japan's economic position in Manchuria today is extremely unsatisfactory, although a march into that country is very clearly the only economic course at present open to her. With the vast natural resources of Manchuria considered, our achievements there during the past 20 years are very disappointing. The latest census returns indicate less than 200,000 Japanese residents in both North and South Manchuria, with less than 3 per cent increase during the subsequent several years. Of these nearly half reside in Dairen and Port Arthur, and the others are scattered along the line of the South Manchuria Railway between Mukden and the coast. The total area at present under cultivation in the land open to us is less than half the total territory."

Notwithstanding the well-known fact that determination, industry and concentration are outstanding characteristics of the Japanese people, it is now found, and the Japanese themselves admit it, that the Chinese farmer is succeeding much better in Manchuria and Mongolia than is the Japanese. A number of reasons for this may be cited, but it is significant that Baron Okira himself admits that his people are too "self-centered and ever ready to steal a march on others." They lack, he thinks, the Chinese spirit of unity and possess a strong tendency to "grab" with the land. In other words, such in-

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## RESIDENTIAL BUILDING GAINS

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Residential building led all other classes of construction in Illinois last month, according to reports by the State Department of Labor of August conditions. It was shown that the amount of construction was greater by \$8,000,000 than the figure for July.

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Modern Knights, Like Sir Launfal,  
May Still Search for Holy GrailFriendliness Among the Nations Linked to Plan of  
American Knights to Assist in Raising Fund  
to Excavate Site of King Arthur's Court

TOLLEDO, O., Sept. 17 (Special)—

That modern Knights of the Round Table may still search for the Holy Grail in doing kindly deeds for others and seek a vision like that of Sir Launfal in a finer and nobler friendship among all nations was the message that Vivian M. Carkeek, Seattle, sponsor of the plan to lend aid from America in restoring the ancient site of King Arthur's Round Table in Great Britain, brought to the third international convention of the Knights.

Some 300 knights and ladies, representing about 55 cities in the United States and Canada were present. Enthusiasm was registered by all delegations in favor of actively aiding the excavation work at Caerleon already undertaken by the Na-

WOMEN'S VOTE  
VITAL FACTOR  
FOR NEW YORKWets Realize to Fullest  
Extent What It Means—  
Baker Case Cited

By a Staff Correspondent

ONEONTA, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Any discussion of the coming senatorial election in New York in which drys have put Franklin W. Cristman, Independent Republican candidate, against James W. Wadsworth Jr., the present Republican Senator, shows the important bearing which the women's vote has on the outcome. In such a typical American community as Oneonta and its adjacent towns, every discussion of the dry amendment turns on the fact of the suffrage amendment.

From conversations at a Rotary Club luncheon, at hotel dining tables, at the front stoops of "general stores," one gathers everywhere that the Nineteenth Amendment is a sort of guarantee of the Eighteenth Amendment, and that one is almost the corollary of the other. The act giving the vote to women is felt in Oneonta New York to be the class of this nation that holds the saloon door shut, and as the sagacious if sometimes melancholy masculine agrees, the country is likely to stay dry as long as the women stay in politics. Women's meeting forever.

At a typical Thursday noon luncheon of the Oneonta Rotary Club here recently this point was brought out in an emphatic manner in a private discussion of prohibition. After a prolonged debate on the general subject, the fourth man at the end table at the luncheon summed it up. "Of course," he said briefly, "you must remember the women's vote. In Oneonta they vote dry!"

The General Sentiment

The remark was greeted with a pause at this particular table. It was as though the shadow of a nicely manicured feminine hand had fallen over the anti-made sanctity of the gathering. The four men at the end table were not, however, wets, but had gathered to hear Harold S. Tolley (R.), of Binghamton, a dry and Representative in Congress from the Thirty-Fourth District which includes Otsego and Delaware Counties address the club.

Of the four men at this particular table, two were Salvation Army men, one of them being Capt. J. B. Muford of Troy, N. Y. Captain Muford testified that prohibition has been of incalculable advantage in improving conditions among the underworld of Troy, by reducing crime and increasing property.

The conversation at the table was typical of many that are going on throughout the State.

"It would be a shame to let the saloon loose again now!" said Captain Muford.

"But doesn't New York City think it runs up-state New York?" asked a visitor. "Won't Senator Wadsworth succeed in making the New York Republican Party just as wet as Governor Smith has succeeded in making the Democrats?"

It was then that the fourth man at the table made his interjection about women. He made it heavily as though he did not like to make it, but he uttered it as a truism nevertheless which had to be stated. "Of course," he said, "you must remember the women's vote. They generally vote dry."

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## Heritage of Tradition

"In the marts of trade there comes a longing for the ideal," declared Mr. Carkeek, "and in our fellowship as knights, with this heritage of literary and historical tradition, we find a great opportunity for promoting an understandable and tolerable relation and friendly spirit among nations and peoples."

He told the story of ancient Isca Silurum, capital of Britain Secunum, or Wales, occupied for 400 years by the Second Roman Legion more than 2000 years ago. It was one of the first places in which Christianity was preached in the British Isles, for it was an important capital, and late records show the Gospel was taken into Britain before St. Augustine came. It was of great military importance, too. After the Roman legions withdrew, Britons called it Caerleon—the Legion's Hill.

**Become a Buried City**  
King Arthur, born at Tintagel on the Cornish coast, selected the spot for his court, and it became enriched in idealism and tradition. Two hundred years after the withdrawal of the Romans it became a buried city. Tennyson lived there when he wrote "Idylls of the King." It has been saved from encroaching industry and now is being excavated.

"In this project we have a chance to carry out the ideals of the late President Eliot of Harvard, who in his last essay pointed out that America's great contribution to other nations would lie in acts of kindness and helpfulness," declared Mr. Carkeek. "As in days of old, knights in the twentieth century may still seek the Holy Grail, and their search will not be in vain."

M. A. Grady and Hal L. Gunlife, also from Seattle, are helping Mr. Carkeek in presenting the plan for international friendship and education.

## CAMPAIGN EXPENSE

## REPORTS REQUIRED

Candidates at the recent primary for all offices except Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General or Senator in Congress, are required to file their campaign expenses with the Secretary of State between Oct. 1 and 7. It was stated at the State House today.

In regard to the candidates for the positions on the state ticket, mentioned above, the time for filing runs from Sept. 21 to Sept. 27.

Representative of 50 That Have Been Developed From a Small Beginning and Which Are the Basis of a Course in Animal Husbandry That the Owner Hopes to Pursue at the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass., Sept. 17 (Special)—The time is ripe for American business to "wake out of a merely curious and admiring gaze at the new marvel—aerial transportation—and resolutely seize and apply it to its own service," W. Irving Bullard, president of the Colonial Air Transport, Inc., asserted in an address on "Air Transportation—American Business," at the National Business Conference at Babson Park.

The airplane in its present stage holds actual, immediate utility for all the avenues of business from the carrying of mail to the carrying also of passengers and express, he claimed.

On the program also was Edward S. Jordan, president of the Jordan Motor Car Company, who spoke on "The Automobile Industry, a Great Business, Just Beginning," thus rounding out a session on the general subject of the outlook for motor and air transportation.

**Ripley Views Indorsed**

In the round-table session on investment, Leroy D. Peavey, president of the Babson Statistical Organization, said in answer to a question, that this organization believes Prof. William Z. Ripley is right in urging in an article in the Atlantic Monthly that corporations should furnish stockholders complete and informative data on their financial conditions. Mr. Peavey said that this criticism applies with more effect to the industrial corporations than to the railroads, and that many financial leaders have wished for the very thing which Professor Ripley seeks.

Replying to questions on specific stocks and bonds, Mr. Peavey forecast that the stock of the better situated railroads will continue strong this fall, but that in the case of a general business recession, railroads will participate in it. Among the carriers the St. Paul system was mentioned as being a promising long-term investment, due to its reorganization.

Anticipating a downward movement in stocks within the next year, but probably not beginning until after this fall, the advice given to investors was that it is a poor time

CO-OPERATIVE TAX  
PRIVILEGE STRONGLY  
CENSURED IN BRITAIN

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Sept. 17.—The advantageous position enjoyed by 1314 co-operative societies in Great Britain respecting taxation is strongly censured in a report made public today by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

The co-operative movement in Britain has made tremendous progress, and an impressive share of the total retail trading is now carried on under its auspices. Its legal privileges respecting tax exemption are not enjoyed by the heavily taxed local traders with whom it competes, hence the charge of injustice.

The report prefaces its remarks with the following: "It should be clearly understood that the Association of British Chambers of Commerce is not opposed to the system of co-operative trading. It feels, however, that the advantages enjoyed by co-operative societies regarding taxation are such as to render the competition of these societies extremely unfair to other general trading undertakings. The object of this memorandum is to explain the nature and extent of this privileged competition and to emphasize the necessity for initiating legislation by which these injustices to the trading community may be removed."

## Two Prize Winners



WARREN GAREY OF SOUTH WEYMOUTH  
This Young Man Succeeded in Winning Premium Garden Honors, and Now Makes Progress in Raising Sheep.

MAIL FLIER LANDS  
BY PARACHUTE AS  
"GAS" FAILS HIM

CHICAGO, Sept. 17 (AP)—A fuel supply exhausted by hours of flying above a fog that last night conquered three other pilots forced Charles A. Lindbergh to abandon his St. Louis-Chicago mail airplane nearly a mile from Wedron, Ill., and drop by parachute.

Within an hour he had groped across country to where the wrecked plane lay two miles away, dug out the three pouches of mail and arranged their journey for the remaining 40 miles to their Chicago destination.

Lindbergh left his ship after cruising for more than two hours above the Chicago air mail terminal, from which powerful search-lights sought to pierce the fog. The drop of the motor was heard plainly by officials concerned over his delayed arrival. He said the altimeter read 5000 feet when he saw that the last drop of the emergency fuel was gone, and he realized he would have to "go over the side" for the third time in his experience. He was still hidden from the earth by fog.

Lindbergh dropped through the fog blanket, which he estimated at 1000 feet in thickness, and landed without mishap.

Lad Triumphs With Vegetables  
Then Turns to Flock of SheepSouth Weymouth Boy Wins Award as Best Junior  
Gardener and Hopes to Repeat Success With  
His Cheviots—Will Go to Amherst

To have become garden champion of Norfolk County is the first important step taken by Warren Garey of South Weymouth toward becoming an animal husbandman.

He has allied the work—which won for his garden of 1000 square feet the local award of the best junior gardener in Weymouth, and for himself notoriety, to say nothing of family approbation, for the excellent supplies his labor turned in to the household—with the beginning of a flock of sheep which, in time, he expects to number at least 150.

And thus, by establishing the foundation of this flock he is acquiring the preliminary experience which will fit him to go, later, to Massachusetts Agricultural College where he will specialize in animal husbandry.

It began simply, and he is modest about the progress he has made. He is in his fifth year as a member of the 4-H Club, the junior agricultural club of his neighborhood. He began his garden primarily for purposes of home consumption, with onions, potatoes, carrots, cabbage, corn, tomatoes, cucumbers and squash as full season crops.

Part of the land he used twice, following lettuce and peas with string beans and an early spinach crop with peppers. From this garden he was able to supply the family table, to sell \$25 worth and to store an additional \$45 worth for winter use. He won a variety of cash prizes at fairs, totaling \$54, and when, this season, he received the local award for the best junior garden in his section, it was for the second time.

## Not All Easy Work

He will say that it has not been all easy work, this vegetable garden which was to lead to the beginning of his flock of sheep. He had adventure with cut worms which he finally brought to naught by skillfully using bran mash. He had long, laborious hours of tying up cauliflower and digging potatoes, cultivating and weeding, but these were all worth it when he discovered that judges had given him outstanding awards at exhibitions such as the Marshfield Fair and when he was labeled as the premier vegetable exhibitor in the junior department of the Brockton Fair.

Warren Garey is 17 years old now, and a junior in the Weymouth High School, agricultural department. He has been a member for two years of the Poultry Club, but he is willing to take or leave poultry and center his enthusiasm on his garden and on the sheep.

When it came to starting the flock he secured, first, one registered ewe. His neighborhood is well suited to the likes of Cheviot sheep, which he has chosen in preference to other breeds, for there is 100 acres of rocky land for them to graze over. It is part of the program in this department of the high school that the

pupils must take up some practical work, a "practical project," it is called, as part of the course.

## Likes the Cheviots

Young Garey has 50 sheep now. He has familiarized himself with the history of Cheviot sheep in Europe and selected the Cheviot of all those among the chief mountain breeds as most likely to succeed under the conditions at his disposal. He finds the climate and other conditions in Massachusetts unusually favorable for sheep culture and before many weeks now he will be busy at planting his fields with oats and winter wheat to supply the sheep when the grazing season is in abeyance.

At present he is shearing by hand, but ultimately he will clip by electricity. In the winter he feeds the sheep ground oats and bran and aside from their actual care he has been able to make friends with his flock so that, whereas they will fly into the fastnesses of the woods round about, he can go forth by himself to the fringe of the range and call, mildly, "Come sheep—sheep—sheep," and depend upon an immediate response.

He will say that for the boy anxious to use the years in preparatory training for a career in agriculture and interests for the gainful occupation of later years, there is no more satisfying opportunity than that provided by agricultural interests.

"A garden and a flock of sheep; what more could a fellow want to earn the money that will help him earn professional training later?"

BOSTON ORDERS  
EQUIPMENT FOR  
SNOW REMOVALContracts Awarded for 60  
Motor Dumping Trucks,  
to Cost About \$360,000

Mayor Nichols directed today the awarding of contracts for 60 seven-ton automatic-dumping motor-driven trucks for snow-removal purposes and other city work to the Mack Motor Truck Company, the White Company, the American LaFrance Fire Engine Company, and the General Motors Company, the total amount of the award to be less than \$360,000. From the Mayor's office the following statement regarding the transaction was issued:

"The award was made after a most careful examination by the board of municipal emergencies of the needs of the city in respect to its equipment. This board was appointed by Mayor Nichols as a result of the serious situation in which the city found itself following the storms of last winter, and was directed to consider ways and means of dealing satisfactorily with future storm conditions. Last winter the snow cost the city alone \$500,000, the Boston Elevated, another \$500,000, and business interests \$3,000,000.

"The report of this board upon which the award is based is signed by the following officials, consisting of Louis K. Bourc, building commissioner, chairman; Herbert A. Wilson, police commissioner; Eugene C. Hultman, fire commissioner; Francis X. Mahoney, health commissioner; Frank S. Deland, corporation commissioner; F. F. Sullivan, transit chairman, and James H. Sullivan, public works commissioner.

**Board's Recommendations**  
The recommendation of the board was that the order for 60 trucks be divided among four companies as follows:

Trucks	per Unit	Price	per Unit
20 Mack Co.	.....	\$7,288.00	\$5,738.40
20 The White Co.	.....	5,918.00	5,898.00
10 Amer. La. France	.....	7,236.00	6,180.00
10 Gen. Motors Co.	.....	7,234.00	5,923.26
The average market price quoted to the trade is \$7,236.00.			
The average purchase price is \$5,937 per unit.			
The difference in favor of the city between the market price and the purchase price is a total of \$90,572.00.			

The board had in consultation C. E. Stewart, consulting engineer, and Dean A. Fales, head of the automobile department.

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 5)



## Whiskers

as a crop on the farm are becoming as obsolete as the old survey and red tallow. Silas and Hiram have become Ed and Jim. The bewiskered "hayseed" with baggy umbrellas and carpet bag exists only in fiction, not in fact—a conclusion you will reach after reading the article in

**Tomorrow's MONITOR**

WOMEN VOTERS  
TO STAND BEHIND  
DIRECT PRIMARYMake Its Defense Over Con-  
vention System Major  
Task of LeagueCALL IT A BULWARK  
OF REPRESENTATIONSeek Also to Put Dry Officers  
Under Civil Service, and to  
Get Voters to Polls

WINNETKA, Ill., Sept. 17 (Special)—Defense of the direct primary against attacks made upon the system as the result of recent campaign fund disclosures, was established as one of the major tasks before the National League of Women Voters by its board of directors in session here.

Reports from the states made at this meeting indicated that women voters do not propose to relinquish a method which they feel gives them far more influence than the old convention system, the board reported. Championing of the primary system was selected for special emphasis because of attack upon it, such as Republican and Democratic pronouncements against it in Indiana and initiative petition for its repeal to be voted on in Ohio in November, league officers explained.

"The league has been committed to the direct primary since 1921," said Miss Belle Sherwin, president, in an interview. "It stood by the primary in the legislative years of 1923 and 1925. It is ready to defend it in 1927. We recognize the direct primary as a bulwark of representative government."

**Whole Blamed for Few**  
"Even with the old convention systems of nominations, there were always dark hints about campaign expenditures and the way they were directed against individuals. Now they are aimed at a system. It is not fair to blame a whole system by generalizing from a few cases. The fact remains that more people take part in nominations under the primary plan, and that means definite progress in Democracy. If more people know how money is expended, there is merit in that situation also. And it is certain that more kinds of men run for office under the primary system than when candidates were chosen by convention, and among them are outstanding young men who are not supported by great wealth."

The league's board in comment on the primary said: "The primary is not a perfect device and many of its improvements as it exists in many of the states, and these improvements the league is prepared to work for. But women leaders ask, 'What chance would we have of influencing nominations under the old convention system?'"

**Selects Points of Emphasis**  
Six officers of the National League and six regional directors met here to select from the large program of work drawn up in national convention special points for emphasis during the coming year. Support of the Crampston bill, which provides for placing prohibition enforcement officers under the Civil Service, was listed among the four chief pieces of work before the league. The get-out-the-vote campaign begun by the league in 1922 is to be continued. The Sheppard-Towner bill, nearing the close of the first five years of its operation, and therefore up for reconsideration, was declared worthy of continuance.

A campaign to interest young women voters in the direct work of the league is progressing, said Miss Adele Clark of Richmond, Va., second vice-president.

"There is scarcely a state convention that has not featured this year's women members," this year's Mrs. Clark reported. "We are making an especial effort to harness the enthusiasm of young women in colleges, in industry, and in business."

**Leaders Open Discussion  
of Values and Failings of  
the Direct Primary System**

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Now that the primary elections for this year are over, both the victorious and the defeated are taking account of stock and the discussion of the values and failings of the direct primary are being discussed without prejudice or personality that adheres to a mid-campaign consideration of the system.

A great deal has been said about the direct primary as encouraging the excessive use of money in political campaigns, as recently exemplified by the arguments in the primary campaigns resulting in the nomination of Frank L. Smith of Illinois and William S. Vare of Pennsylvania.

David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, made an attack upon the state-wide primary system in Pennsylvania last June, recommending a return to the convention system. Harry A. Mackey, manager of the Vare campaign, expressed his view that the primary system should be abolished, before the Senate Committee.

Gifford Pinchot, Governor, on the other hand, opposes the repeal and believes that "there is as little chance that such a civic crime will be perpetrated as there is that the freedom of Pennsylvania's press... will be put under restrictions and restraint."

**Movement in Ohio.**  
Simeon D. Fries (R.), Senator from Ohio, vice-chairman of the Republican Senatorial Committee, recommended a return to the convention system and petitions signed by almost 250,000 voters were filed with



the state Secretary of State. It is sought to place on the ballot in November a proposed constitutional amendment giving the Legislature power to determine how future nominations shall be made.

In New Jersey, the Republican State convention committed the party to abandoning the primary system for nominating Governor and United States Senators. The Democrats declared in favor of the primary system.

Both parties in Indiana favor a return to the convention system. In Iowa, the Republican Party has sought the repeal of the primary but the General Assembly has failed to act on it.

Such conditions indicate that the primary is not a party issue, both of the major parties being divided on it. A number of organizations devote more attention to the selection of candidates at the primaries than at the election, it being generally understood that the important thing is to have the party candidate right on the issues which they respectively represent. The American Federation of Labor finds that "the most effective work in choosing friends of labor and the people and defeating the foes of labor and the people is in the primaries." The National League of Women Voters has a slogan, "Watch your primary nomination."

It is now contended by those who are dissatisfied with the working of the direct primary that the convention system would afford better opportunity for intelligent deliberation on the qualifications of candidates and would result in the selection of better men.

On the other hand, it was the abuses in convention that led to the adoption of the primary system, it is pointed out. It was asserted that the votes of delegates were bought; that votes were traded; that delegates were illegally seated, and that dummy candidates frequently appeared. It was believed that the primary would bring out a new type of candidate, and be more representative and democratic.

At present the only states which nominate exclusively by other means than the primary are Connecticut, New Mexico and Rhode Island. The operation of the primary law varied in the different states.

New York in 1921 reverted to an unofficial convention system for all officials elected on a state-wide ticket. Other states have returned to it in part.

The chief objection to the primary system, it is explained, is that it lowers party responsibility and makes party control difficult. This, however, is taken by its proponents as a reason for retaining it. Another objection is that the length of the ballot often makes intelligent voting impossible. The short ballot has been urged as the remedy.

If the movement for abandonment of direct primary action falls, an effort will probably be made to work out a new nominating system, combining features of both primary and convention methods.

#### EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science, by Miss Violet Ker Seymour, C. S., member of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Reading, in Wakefield Town Hall, Wakefield.

Meeting of the Boylston Street Association, Corinthian Yacht Club, Marblehead Neck, 8 o'clock.

Benefit Irving W. Adams Post, American Legion, Healey Field, Roslindale, 8.

#### EVENTS TOMORROW

Excursion, auspices of Appalachian Mountain Club, Fairhaven, Cliffs and Baker's Woods, Concord, North Station, 1:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, 10 to 4.

Baseball, Chicago vs. Boston, National League, Braves Field, 3:15.

Outing of veterans from West Roxbury and Chelsea to Governor Fuller's stock farm, Rye Beach, N. H., clambake, 1.

#### THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A., acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.



#### A BOOKLET About Personal Movies

This booklet tells how any individual, without previous photographic experience, can now take the

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## FERGUSON ERA IN TEXAS TO BE INVESTIGATED

House Authorizes Board of Nine for Inquiry, to Report at Next Session

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 17 (AP)—Charges of irregularities in the administration of state departments, which were leading issues in the two Texas primary campaigns in which Dan Moody, Attorney General, defeated Miriam A. Ferguson for reelection as Governor, will be investigated by state legislators assembled in special session by Mrs. Ferguson to validate a large road bond issue.

Following a stormy session the House of Representatives voted 104 to 22 for an investigation of various departments under Mrs. Ferguson's régime and set aside \$25,000 to finance a committee of nine House members in conducting the inquiry. The committee is to be appointed by the Speaker and will report at the next regular session of the Legislature in January.

Mrs. Ferguson called the special session shortly after her defeat in the July primary to validate approximately \$100,000,000 of Texas road bonds, declared invalid by the Supreme Court and to "investigate any state departments deemed."

In ordering the investigation, the lower House specified inquiries into the administration of the state highways, the textbook commission, and board of pardons. The committee also was instructed to investigate the Treasury Department and Railroad Commission records relative to payment of the state gross production tax by oil and sulphur companies.

While the investigation will center on the units specified, the committee was ordered to include an inquiry of activities of the state departments of the Legislature before all state departments.

James E. Ferguson, husband of the Governor, recently declared that an investigation of all state departments would be welcome.

With Mr. Moody's ascendancy to the Governor's chair in January assured by his victory in the August primary, the investigation will be removed from the Ferguson régime.

#### GEN. BOOTH TO VISIT FAR EAST

LONDON, Sept. 17 (AP)—Gen. Bramwell Booth, head of the Salvation Army, departs from Southampton tomorrow on the steamship Empress of France for Quebec, en route for Japan, China and Korea for congress meetings in those countries. Accompanied by his wife, Brig. Gen. John Booth, and Commissioner John Cunningham, he will reach Vancouver in time to sail for Yokohama on Sept. 30 aboard the Empress of Canada.

#### WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature; moderate northerly winds.  
Southern New England: Mostly cloudy; somewhat cooler in western portion tonight; Saturday fair; diminishing northerly winds.  
Northern New England: Mostly cloudy and slightly cooler; probably rain on the eastern Maine coast tonight; Saturday fair; slightly warmer in northern portion; strong northeast to north winds diminishing tonight or Saturday morning.

Official Temperatures  
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)  
Albany... 60  
Atlantic City... 60  
Boston... 58  
Buffalo... 56  
Calgary... 30  
Charleston... 76  
Chicago... 58  
Denver... 58  
Des Moines... 52  
Eastport... 58  
Galveston... 72  
Hartford... 76  
Helena... 58  
Jacksonville... 78  
Kansas City... 58  
Los Angeles... 58  
Memphis... 72  
Montreal... 54  
Nantucket... 58  
New Orleans... 76  
New York... 66  
Philadelphia... 68  
Portland, Me... 56  
Portland, Ore... 52  
Rapid City... 54  
St. Louis... 74  
St. Paul... 50  
Seattle... 50  
Tampa... 80  
Washington... 72

High Tides at Boston  
Friday, 7:52 p. m.; Saturday, 9:32 a. m.  
Light all vehicles at 7:22 p. m.



THAT special Thayer McNeil shoe, called Plastic, has been satisfying Boston people for so many years that its use is almost a tradition—a sort of perennial twig of the family tree. Of course its styles change with each new mode—but its comfort never.

47 TEMPLE PLACE 414 BOYLSTON STREET  
Plastics are made for men, women and children and sold only by Thayer McNeil Company, Boston

**THAYER MCNEIL COMPANY**

What is the only capital of an entire continent?  
What is the objection to showing Tom Mix films on Saturday?  
How do the English regard the degree of Ph. D.  
Who signed checks for \$5,000,000,000 in three years?  
Why are women showing more progress than men?  
How does the gorse shrub testify to plant-animal friendship?

#### PEKING FACULTY SENDS PROTEST

British Asked to Look Into Wanhhsien Incident—Different Version Given

LONDON, Sept. 17—A protest to the British Parliament from the faculty of the National University at Peking against the British action in firing on the Chinese city of Wanhhsien, published in the Manchester Guardian, declares that two British steamers "caused the sinking of several Chinese ships and the consequent casualties of many Chinese sailors and passengers. The Governor of Szechuan therefore detained the two steamers pending negotiations with the British authorities."

Before the process of peaceful settlement could be completed two British armored ships arrived at Wanhhsien and in spite of protests opened fire on the city and caused over 3000 Chinese casualties. "Thus," says the message, "they acted with sheer force and committed an illegal and inhuman act far more serious than the May 30 case of last year at Shanghai."

The protest therefore denounced the firing as an "unprecedented atrocity" and called on Parliament to do its part to "demonstrate a sense of fair play and justice."

It is pointed out here that the above account of what happened differs materially from the official statement issued by the British Foreign Office. According to the latter, the British proposed first that an inquiry be held into the alleged sinkings; second that the British ships should be released and the British ships be detained in the custody of the British gunboat pending the conclusion of the inquiry; third, that a sum mutually agreed be deposited with some person or institution at Wanhhsien or Chungking until the survey was completed. It was only when this proposal was rejected that the British gunboats decided to use force.

#### WOMEN'S VOTE VITAL FACTOR

(Continued from Page 1)  
heavily against him for the Democratic candidate.

Mr. Fish is one of the many dry Republicans who are making a strong fight to keep the party in the State.

The "woman vote," and its aid to temperance, is evident in many instances. One is in connection with the fight of Albert Baker, district attorney of Schoharie County, N. Y., for renomination. Mr. Baker is a Democrat, but at odds with the Smith group. Mr. Baker has attracted wide attention in other states by his successful use of hitherto unapplied legal remedies against liquor violators. He won office in the county in 1924 by a promise to the women to enforce the dry law. Schoharie is a "dry county in a wet state," and proud of it. Mr. Baker told the present writer that "the dry spot is growing" in New York.

Schoharie is off the main railroad

seems rare enough in New York, and the party has put up a candidate to defeat him.

Even so, an adverse critic of Mr. Baker was overheard to sum the matter up in the Schoharie Valley Railroad Station recently, in the following way, while the crowd waited for the Albany train.

"Well, boys," he said, "if I was betting, I'd bet on Baker's election as district attorney! No," he added to the expostulating wets who were standing around him, "I ain't for Baker, but I'd bet on him; I don't never bet the way I sympathize. I always bet to win. Yes, sir, you've got to remember the women vote in Schoharie! And there's another thing. Every Protestant minister in this county is a-going to get up and preach Baker next Sunday! And the congregations are a-going home and vote Baker."

"You see, fellows," he added, "this is Schoharie—this ain't New York City!"

As the dries would like to believe, the speaker might have gone even further than he did, and say, "You see, fellows, this is Schoharie, a typical town in the United States of America—this ain't New York City!"

"Why?" they would ask. "Why—because of the women vote!"

RELIEF IS SENT FLOOD VICTIMS

Further Danger in Midwest Zone Appears Past, Reports Indicate

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Sept. 17—Relief work is well under way in the Midwest flood area, where long-continued rains swelled streams to flood stages and caused losses running into many millions. Damage has been done mostly to farmers and the loss has been principally in crops and live stock. The United States Weather Bureau at Chicago reports no more general heavy rains indicated at present. Further relief appears past.

The flow of Lake Michigan through the Chicago Sanitary Canal down the Illinois River, which has been in flood, was cut down to reduce the great surplus of water in that stream. Conditions are still severe in the Illinois area.

Spots hardest hit are in Kansas and Illinois. William M. Baxter Jr., in charge of the mid-western branch of the American Red Cross at St. Louis, told a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor today that in Kansas the loss centers in a 150-mile stretch along the Neosho River, with Burlington as its largest point.

Repairs Being Made  
The director of Red Cross work there wired that approximately 500 families needed assistance. Losses consisted chiefly of crops, live stock, implements and furniture. Not many buildings were destroyed, as the current was not swift enough to effect such damage.

Response of Kansas has been immediate. Gov. Gen. S. Paulsen has issued a proclamation calling for funds. The Red Cross has instituted campaigns in the major cities, and public giving has been quick and generous. Mr. Baxter reported that Kansas City had contributed \$5000, Emporia \$3000 and others in proportion, according to word at hand. A Red Cross director and six case workers are now on the ground.

Immediate needs of the flood-swept farmers were taken care of by neighbors. The disaster is entirely different from that caused by the tornado that cut through Missouri, Illinois and Indiana last year, which caused widespread devastation. Rehabilitation will be the main work in Kansas, Mr. Baxter reported.

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It has not yet transpired what was behind Italy's move. But it is considered significant that it should have come at a time when there was considerable activity in diplomatic circles, including negotiations for a Franco-Rumanian treaty and a Franco-Yugoslav treaty, both of which have obvious repercussions on other Balkan states, such as Albania, where Italy claims to have very important interests.

It was, however, a foregone conclusion that Albania would answer Italy's request in the negative, especially as the two countries have for some time past been engaged in a dispute over a certain loan offered to Albania and accepted in an unwary moment by Ahmed Bey Zoghu's financial advisers, who have since been doing their best to get out of the agreement.

While this financial dispute drags on Albania's internal condition continues to improve, the informant declared. The budget does not yet balance, but it is not so far from doing so as it was. And in the middle of August the Anglo-Persian Oil Company struck oil in considerable quantities in the first boring put down on their Albanian concession. The quality was poor, the oil being thick and containing much bitumen, but it is hoped that by drilling a little deeper, better quality oil will be discovered.

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## NATIONS PLAN MINERAL TRUST

Quotas of Production Being Arranged by France, Belgium, and Germany

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The final details of the organization of the proposed continental coal, iron and steel trust are expected to be arranged in a series of conferences starting here today. Representatives are in attendance from all the prominent metallurgical firms of France, Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg, with unofficial delegates from Great Britain and other European countries interested in watching developments. Dispatches from Brussels declare that the Belgian firms in preliminary meetings have agreed to accept the quota of 265,000 metric tons of steel assigned during the August conference.

This acceptance seems to remove the last barrier to a continental agreement, as it was Belgian dissatisfaction with its quota which blocked final action during the last few months. The French and German interests are reported to be in accord. British firms are not in the trust, but it is said a working agreement with them is possible, as a form has been drawn up, acceptable to them.

The organization plan is based on a general agreement as to the total European iron and steel production. This total would be divided and quotas assigned to each nation. Each nation would contribute to a common fund a fixed sum for each quota. If the agreement was violated by an excess production, the nation so doing could be fined and the fine collected from the fund. Divisions of markets are also being discussed.

Various governments are not represented in the meetings, but it is predicted that the formation of a trust would be followed by commercial treaties, further reducing the economic barriers by broadening the trust idea to include other commercial reciprocities. The results of the formation of this trust would be far-reaching. The exchange of French iron ore for German coal would permit European metallurgical production to reach or exceed the pre-war figures.

Important political effects would also follow, as it would be to the interests of the industrialists in member countries to prevent national misunderstandings and to keep peace. The German entry into the League of Nations and the League of the Pacific Pact will make September a big month in world history. If the trust is now formed it will be truly eventful.

## PUBLIC IGNORANT OVER VIVISECTION

Complaint Is Made of Secretive Nature of Report

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Sept. 17.—Stephen Colridge, director of the National Anti-vivisection Society, criticizes the report of the British Royal Commission regarding experiments on animals, which last year totaled 205,014, an increase of 11,190 over the preceding 12 months, and that the lack of details in the report kept the public in ignorance of the entire influence upon the helpless victims of medical research.

If the public desired to distinguish between the experiments that caused severe suffering and those comparative experiments, says Colridge, the report afforded no illumination. It was impossible to tell, he said, how many and what animals during the year had been sacrificed in experiments with poison gases, the "ill-tory" experiments being given that an animal suffers during an experiment without anesthesia, it is forthwith painlessly killed.

## FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PAYS DEBTS OF 40 YEARS

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence).—The Government may, at times, move slowly in paying its debts but, given time, it finally squares accounts. Twenty petitioners have received substantial checks, ranging from \$100 to the \$115,000 paid to a woman bookkeeper in Seattle, in settlement of claims growing out of the famous Bering

## POWERS DIVIDED IN SLAVE DEBATE

Difficulty Arises Over More Stringent Policing of Red Sea and Gulf of Aden

By Special Cable  
GENEVA, Sept. 17.—The discussion on Article 3 of the draft convention on slavery, which is being held in the sixth commission of the Assembly of the League of Nations, became deadlocked at adjournment last night, when the British and French views

on the slave trade at sea could not be reconciled.

M. de Broeckere of Belgium, chairman of the committee, requested the British, French, Dutch and Italian delegations to meet unofficially, and, after a round-table discussion, to bring a compromise plan to the next full committee meeting. Although the delegations involved consider the disputed point vital, the committee adjourned with good feeling, and the opposing delegations began to work toward an agreement at a social gathering immediately afterward.

Viscount Cecil, expressing the British views, wished to draw up a convention which defines the slave traffic on the high seas as piracy, while the French contend that an agreement, patterned after the traffic-in-arms convention, should be adopted.

The British position has been somewhat modified by the adherence to it of the Italian delegates, who desire that the agreement be drawn up along broad general lines without dealing with technicalities.

A feeling seems to exist in the committee and was expressed by M. de Broeckere, the chairman, that on this detail of the convention the British and French views are by no means incompatible. It is felt that a combination of the two may result from informal conferences.

On the whole, British contends that the French proposals are not strong enough, and in committee Lord Cecil made an eloquent plea for defining the slave trade as distinctly outlawed and immoral, instead of comparing it with traffic in arms.

The British delegation feels that a more stringent policing of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden is necessary, and apparently the situation as regards these bodies of water lies at the root of the matter.

## BRITISH PROTEST BAN ON NEWSPAPERS

Representations to Rome and Madrid Are Urged

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Foreign Office has been asked, according to the Daily News, to make representations to Rome and Madrid against the alleged seizure of the Italian and Spanish authorities in blacklisting certain British newspapers. Signor Mussolini, in addition to throttling the Opposition Press in Italy, says the News, is now endeavoring to keep out foreign papers whose views are unfavorable to Fascism.

The Italian Embassy in London disclaims any knowledge of the existence of such a ban, but postal subscribers to the News, according to that paper, no longer receive their copies.

## AUSTRALIA SENDS ADVISER TO LONDON

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Sept. 17.—J. R. Collins, for many years secretary to the Australian Treasury, who has been appointed financial adviser to the Commonwealth in London, arrives in London tomorrow. It is not known what scope his duties embrace, but it is expected that he will attempt to improve the relations between British lenders and Australian borrowers.

There has been considerable criticism in London regarding Australia's borrowing policy, especially concerning loans made in America. It is believed that Mr. Collins will attempt to establish the fact that Australian policies and banking funds have been justified by the ability of a young country with large undeveloped resources to bear a high per capita debt.

## SPINDLETOP OIL OUTPUT JUMPS

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The oil output at the Spindletop field, Texas, increased to 101,321 barrels in the 24 hours ended at 7 a. m. yesterday, of which 6,017 barrels more than 1,000 barrels were produced.

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The plan has been a great help to the labor situation, and all of the Labor leaders realize the protection it offers. In many of the eastern penitentiaries machinery has been installed and work carried on that has seriously interfered with free labor, such as the manufacture of shirts, shoes, overalls, blankets, whereas the plan that the Highway Commission is working eliminates the necessity of skilled competitive manufacturing in the prisons and at the same time is meeting the need by putting these men in remote sections where free labor is not interested in going."

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## VOLSTEAD ACT MODIFICATION MADE GASTON CAMPAIGN PLEA

Prohibition the Issue, Not Calvin Coolidge, Declares Massachusetts Democratic Nominee for Governor—Issues Statement Urging Nov. 2 Test

"That 'prohibition is the one great question of national importance of the day,' and 'the Volstead Act should be modified,' were the principal points in a campaign statement issued last night by Col. William A. Gaston of Boston, Democratic candidate for Governor. He advocated making a 'clear-cut' issue in the Nov. 2 election between wet and dry beliefs of Massachusetts voters.

His statement in full was as follows: "I have been repeatedly asked to make a brief statement of my position on the temperance question. Since I have now received the nomination of the Democratic Party for the position of Governor of the Commonwealth, I feel that the request is reasonable.

"The coming campaign in Massachusetts will be full of interest and importance, because in it the citizens of the State will take a definite stand, probably once for all, upon the one great question of national importance of the day—the question of the continuance of the present national laws controlling the manufacture and sale of intoxicating and nonintoxicating beverages, or of a modification of those laws with the view of eliminating or lessening the present unfortunate evils resulting from those laws.

**Coolidge 'Not the Issue'**  
"In November of this year we do not elect a President of the United States. He will be elected in 1928. The intervention of the name of President Coolidge in order to attempt to elect a Republican Senator of the United States and a Republican State legislator in Massachusetts is grossly unfair to him, as it was in Pennsylvania and Illinois, for he and his administration will not be the issue. The laws relating to Prohibition will be the issue. The fate of Calvin Coolidge will not be decided by this State election in Massachusetts.

"The question of how to control intoxication, how to better our deplorable condition in regard to temperance, is the one absorbing question of the hour. The tariff, the conditions of our textile industry, the revival of business in Massachusetts, the violation of our primary system will be little discussed by the voter, and will be of comparatively little importance to him now.

"How best can we solve the immediate crying evil, socially and economically of more importance than all other problems put together? The problem is a national one, of course, but it is one that affects the State and our cities and towns with no less force.

"The stand of Massachusetts as shown by the voters of Massachusetts citizens will be a referendum of consummate national importance and will prove of immense effect upon the citizens of other states, and upon the maintenance or repeal of the present laws.

**Urges Modification**  
"Massachusetts has in the past again and again set an example to other states, and has led the way to right action throughout the land. A change in the liquor law does not mean the return of the barroom or saloon. Those evils have gone forever. They will never return. None will demand their return.

"The crying disgrace of the time, the paramount evil now, is the trade carried on by the so-called bootlegger, the dealer in illicit intoxicating liquor, and the consequent, and inevitably consequent bribery and corruption of a multitude of officers of the Nation, states and towns. The bootlegger is the parasite of prohibition.

"Those who agree with me, who desire temperance as much as the Prohibitionists, believe that no law, no expenditure of money, no vast army of enforcement agents and government officials will ever be able to crush out the bootlegger and his unlawful trade.

"We are just as zealous for the right and for high temperance conditions as are the teetotalers. We do not disagree with them in their aims, but in their methods of attempting to obtain those aims. We believe in the modification of our impotent liquor laws, and resulting temperance, and not in prohibition and intemperance.

**Upholds License Law**  
"I believe I am accurate in stating that after many attempts in countries all over the world to legislate against intemperance and to enforce drastic laws against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, no country on earth today has a prohibition law similar to ours, with the exception of Finland.

"Prohibition laws have not decreased crime. Prohibition of itself is and always has been obnoxious to the free man everywhere, either in relation to or in personal matters, and only those laws prohibiting freedom of conduct have been enforceable that have had the support and the approval of a majority of the persons affected by them.

"A license law under governmental control as administered in Quebec and Sweden can be enforced, but no absolute prohibition law such as we have can be. We might as well command the tide to turn back.

"Even the dissent of a substantial minority will make any law futile. A law held in contempt and universally violated breeds contempt for, and the violation of other laws. I believe that a modification of the Volstead Act is imperative.

"I will here give no statistics of the number of people in the United States that have been violators of the present laws, and no figures as to crimes committed under prohibition, or the deaths due to poisonous liquors. Every fair-minded person knows what the present state of the liquor situation is, and knows that the conditions were never worse.

**Wages and Prohibition**  
"Most of the arguments I have heard in support of the present laws are those that feature the baneful influence of the saloon. That influence is ended.

"The only argument that seems to me to be of importance in favor of Volsteadism is the claim that the republican State ticket would mean that we have been better off since the birth of the Volstead law.

"When one realizes that wages since the World War have been increased two and three fold, one can see from whence the increased family spending money has come. It has not come from the savings of drink money.

## Some of Faneuil Hall's Market Workers and Police



Front Row, Left to Right—E. H. Nye, Police Officer; T. F. O'Brien, Messenger; D. H. Rose, Superintendent; Peter De George, Janitor; P. J. Kennedy, Watchman. Rear Row—D. F. Driscoll, Police Officer; T. F. Breen, Laborer; P. J. Connolly, Deputy Superintendent; J. J. Dodd, Watchman; F. J. Christie, Police Officer; R. Collins, Laborer; F. E. Small, Police Officer.

## FANEUIL HALL FILMS SHOWN

Market Men Hold Banquet to Celebrate Centennial

With an exhibition of motion pictures descriptive of the activities of the present day in Faneuil Hall Market and with an address by Alton B. Briggs, executive secretary of the Boston Fruit & Produce Exchange, the four-day celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the market was brought to a close today.

Because no man is closer to the activities of the market today than Mr. Briggs, through his official position, his closing address told much of the real power for the development of Boston the ancient market has always exerted.

At the Copley-Plaza Hotel last night about 750 market men, with their families and invited guests, gathered for a banquet celebrating the centennial of the market. The program committee, headed by Mr. J. Edward Boyle's Copley-Plaza Orchestra and by motion pictures of the present and past Faneuil Hall markets. There were specialty acts from some of the theaters.

The committee included Chairman John J. Foley, E. T. Barrett, Vincent Balkin, A. J. Fleming, W. P. McDermott, Guy P. Hale, Daniel Doyle, Frank W. Marks, Daniel H. Rose, Frank W. Holmes, Hugh Scannell, G. Frank Jones, John W. Farmer, W. A. Doe, A. F. Smith Jr. and M. M. Ivory. The program committee included George A. Mann, W. R. Darling, A. G. McKay and L. O. Mentzer.

## NEW DEMOCRAT MAY BE NAMED

Neither Dooley Nor Ely Expected to Make Race for Lieutenant-Governor

Up to early afternoon today, Harry J. Dooley of Boston had not reached a decision in the political tangle in the Democratic ranks caused by his receiving the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor after publicly withdrawing in favor of Joseph B. Ely of Westfield, the "slate" candidate of the Democratic State Committee.

The time limit for refusal of nominations was 5 p. m. today, at the office of the Secretary of State at the State House. In the event of a vacancy, the state committee of the party involved may fill in the name of a successor.

One of three solutions of the problem was expected before 5 o'clock. The first was that Mr. Dooley remain on the ticket, and thus be the Democratic opponent of Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor and Republican nominee, in the state election, Nov. 2.

The second possibility was that Mr. Dooley withdraw in favor of Mr. Ely. The final solution, and the one most expected in political circles, was that Mr. Dooley would step aside and a third candidate would be named—one who had not been in the prime of contention.

The entire situation had all the appearance of a deadlock for Mr. Dooley has insisted that his one condition of withdrawal was the immediate resignation of Charles H. McGuire, chairman of the Democratic state committee. Mr. McGuire was as firmly determined not to resign, he said this afternoon.

Although Mr. Ely has issued no statement, his friends have been quoted as predicting that he will decline to be the choice if Mr. Dooley withdraws.

## SCOTTISH MEMORIAL COMMITTEE FORMED

Organization of the Massachusetts Committee of the Scottish Memorial Association of the United States was effected at the City Club this noon. The association is now raising funds in this country from men of Scottish birth and descent.

Because of the success that they have had in other states, plans have already been completed for unveiling a 50-foot statue in Edinburgh, Scotland, in September, 1927. The memorial is to be in memory of the Scotsman who did not return from the war.

The following officers were chosen for the Massachusetts committee: Chairman, William Cowan, ex-president of the Scots' Charitable Society; Secretary, David Lees, ex-chief of the Boston Caledonian Club; Treasurer, Channing H. Cox, formerly Governor. Several vice-chairmen were chosen, representing various sections of the State.

## U.S.S. NANTUCKET BACK IN BOSTON

Visited Foreign Ports—Graduation on Schoolship Due Oct. 6

After a successful voyage of more than 11,000 miles the Massachusetts Nautical Schoolship U.S.S. Nantucket, Capt. Armistead Rust, U.S.N., returned to Boston today. The vessel made its last call. There were 114 cadets aboard who are taking the two-year course to fit themselves for positions as junior deck and engine-room officers in the American merchant marine.

The vessel had been in Gloucester for two days and early this morning came to anchor off Rowe's Wharf and will remain there until next Wednesday, when she will be warped into winter quarters at North End Park following an inspection by officials of the Massachusetts Nautical School.

On Oct. 6, 25 cadets in the deck and engine departments will graduate with ceremonies aboard the craft. Their diplomas will constitute certificates of competency as third mates or third assistant engineers in any ocean-going vessel. Prior to the date of graduation, examinations will be held for young Massachusetts men between the ages of 17 and 20 years to fill the vacancies caused by graduation.

Although the itinerary planned for the schoolship called for visits to Edinburgh, Belfast and Iceland, these ports had to be omitted because Captain Rust was reluctant to call during the adverse conditions prevalent during the coal strike in Great Britain. The vessel left Boston in June and at every port the cadets were received hospitably, being entertained by port and state officials ashore. During their call in London the baseball team, comprised of Nantucket students, met an Anglo-American team on the baseball diamond, and during the vessel's stay at Gibraltar a game was played between the Nantucket crew and a team from the U. S. S. Newport.

Felix Resenberg, master, which is the New York State Nautical Schoolship.

The ports visited included Provincetown, Ponta Del Gada, Plymouth, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Oslo, Bergen, Emden, London, where the vessel called for Gibraltar, Madeira, Bermuda, Gloucester and Boston.

## BOARD CONSIDERING PARKING PROBLEMS

Boston's Board of Street Commissioners are considering whether to rescind the 700 odd special automobile parking privileges, which have been granted, and whether to issue a statement declaring that in the future no special permits will be granted.

A recent conference was held with Fitz-Henry Smith Jr. of the munic-

## MRS. QUIMBY AGAIN HEADS MAINE W. C. T. U.

PRESQUE ISLE, Me., Sept. 17 (AP)—Mrs. Althea G. Quimby of Portland was re-elected president of the Maine W. C. T. U. yesterday at its annual convention here. Other officers chosen were: Mrs. Sadie H. Bates, Sandy Point, vice-president at large; Miss Alice L. Clough, Portland, corresponding secretary; Miss Margaret L. Sargent, Portland, recording secretary; Miss Amelia Shapleigh, West Lebanon, assistant recording secretary (appointed), and Mrs. Vena L. Johnson, Portland, treasurer.

## GOVERNOR CITES FIRE LOSS DROP

Asks: Observance of Fire Prevention Week Beginning Oct. 3

Fire Prevention Week will be observed in Massachusetts this year during the week beginning Oct. 3, as designated by Governor Fuller in a proclamation issued today. He called upon the churches, schools, the press, and all civic organizations to bring to the attention of all the "unnecessary burden now borne by the general public."

The proclamation was as follows: "The national loss chargeable to fires is steadily mounting. It is, however, gratifying to note that in Massachusetts a decrease in loss of life and property is noted. Yet the loss for 1925 is a greater burden on the state than for any year since 1914. It is, therefore, imperative that we should be called upon to bear.

"Twenty-nine lives and over \$18,500,000 of property were sacrificed in 1925. Determined efforts on the part of the public individually and collectively will greatly reduce this destruction. In an effort to emphasize this fact, I hereby designate and set apart the week beginning Oct. 3 as Fire Prevention Week, and I call upon the churches, the schools, the press, and all civic organizations to bring to the attention of all the unnecessary burden now borne by the general public."

## SNOW REMOVAL CONTRACTS LET

(Continued from Page 1)

div department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

While the difference in price is negligible considering the total amount involved, apparently the lowest bidder, the Mack and White companies, the Mack Company with the Van Dorn hoist is the lowest bidder. The other two truck companies which received bids are slightly higher and in service and delivery offer distinct advantages to the city. The board found that in the deliveries and service it would be a better proposition to have the four companies participate in furnishing the trucks.

**Broad Specifications Drafted**  
At the beginning of its discussions the board decided in favor of purchasing a so-called manufactured truck, that is, one whose engine, steering gear, transmission and clutch are actually manufactured by the company putting out the truck. To cover these requirements, specifications were prepared and made broad enough to allow every builder of a manufactured truck to bid.

Bids were opened Aug. 26 and submitted by Herbert S. Frost, superintendent of supplies, for examination and recommendation. There were three other bidders in addition to those to whom an award has been made. These bidders were the Four Wheel Drive Auto Company, at \$5100, Sterling Motor Truck Company of New England at \$5072, and the Federal Motor Truck Sales Corporation at \$5789.

The board visited the service stations of all the bidders and examined their trucks and the facilities for rendering service. After consultation with the experts engaged, the board determined that the four truck companies which are now bidding were the only ones that could be considered under the specifications which called for a truck whose engine, steering gear, transmission and clutch were actually manufactured by the company putting out the truck.

## CALEDONIA DUE SUNDAY

The Cunard-Anchor Line's steamer Caledonia is scheduled to arrive in Boston next Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, according to wireless advice received today at the local office of the line from the Caledonia, which is en route to Boston and New York from Glasgow with a large passenger list, part of whom will disembark at Boston. On the same day the Cunard liner Laconia will call to embark passengers for Queensboro and Liverpool after leaving New York with her cabins partly filled.

## TIES BETWEEN EAST AND WEST FORMED AT HARVARD CONGRESS

Tendencies in Contemporary Philosophy Debated in Closing Session of International Conference, the First Held in the United States

With one section devoted to the hearing of a series of reports on present tendencies in contemporary philosophy in not only the United States but Europe and the Far East as well, and with addresses on the perspective theory of knowledge in relation to history and ethics, the closing sessions of the Sixth International Congress of Philosophy were held today at Harvard University.

More than 600 active and associate members have attended the sessions and there is expected to be little, if any, diminution of this number this evening at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, when a banquet officially closes the Congress.

Philosophers from all parts of the world, commenting in close among themselves in the close of the freshman dormitories before and between sessions, expressed the belief that no previous congress in the history of the organization had held more of inspiration and strengthening of the intellectual ties between nations than this, the first congress ever to be held in the United States, but not, it is inferred, the last, although the seventh is likely to be held in England.

**Education in New Italy**  
Prof. Giacomo Tauro of the Regia Università Degli Studi, Cagliari, Italy, was re-elected president of the New Italy pointed out that, during the last 65 years the New Italy, achieving her political unity, had been able to realize a truly remarkable success in the field of pedagogy and education.

"Italy," said Professor Tauro in part, "has not only reached the same standards as those held by the older European states through longer centuries of national tradition in education, but, with vigor and boldness, has pushed her frontiers into the front line of the reform movement in the matter of schools and pedagogical method."

"Italian pedagogy, on the one hand, draws motives and inspiration from the millennial history of the nation, and is therefore impregnated with classicism, but, on the other hand, does not exhaust itself in the contemplation of its past. On the contrary it concentrates its efforts on the education of the will, in order to enable the Italian people to regain its due place and influence in international life."

"Italian pedagogy," continued Professor Tauro, "was idealistic and religious in the period which prepared Italian political unity, and found its best expression in the work and writings of Giuseppe Mazzini, Vincenzo Gioberti, Antonio Rosmini, Raffaello Lambruschini, Gino Capponi, Ferrante Aporti and G. A. Rainieri."

"Afterward, during the period of organization and early development of the institutions of the new, united Italy, it seemed positivistic and eclectic tendencies influenced the whole system of education newly established by the State. After the World War various and conflicting tendencies have been apparent in the various Italian pedagogical schools, but all of them are united in the purpose of giving to the new Italian generations such an education as to bring about a greater development of Italy as a Nation and as a State."

In discussing contemporary philosophical tendencies in South America, with special reference to the Argentine, Prof. Coriolano Alberini of the National University at Buenos Aires thought that if the word "philosophy" were taken in the strictly technical meaning, and as an autochthonous product of the continent, it might be asserted that in South America there exists no philosophy.

**Progress in the Argentine**  
He thought it was clear that in these regions philosophy has always been taught; moreover, the social evolution needed the aid of beliefs bound up with one or another philosophical ideology as, for example, Spanish idealism during the Colonial Period, French positivism at the time of the Emancipation, liberal romanticism during the struggle for the political organization of these countries; and, finally, there should be indicated the action of positivism while the more advanced nations of South America were taking on their economic development; but that all these ideas were rather lived than thought.

"With regard to the Argentine," continued Professor Alberini, "let it suffice to recall that there has just been admitted to the Argentine Philosophical Society, inspired with the purpose of studying and illustrating with a critical sense and conscientious exactness, the philosophical problems to which contemporary philosophy gives rise."

"A similar spirit of higher culture is the result of a serious interest in the work of such philosophers as Boutroux, Renouvier, Bergson and Croce. Now there is beginning to be diffused the work of Gentile, Heidegger, Heidegger, Blondel, Meyerson, Windelband, Heidegger. Also there is some notion of North American Neo-Realism."

**Broad Program Under Way**  
"It is possible to hope, then, that this program of broad information and critical philosophy will be diffused through other South American countries. Only thus could there be admitted the possibility that the may arise an autochthonous South American thought capable of contributing in a substantial way of its own to the progress of universal philosophy."

Genyoku Kuwaki, professor of philosophy and history of philosophy at the Imperial University, Tokyo, pointed out that the first philosophical systems to attract the attention of the founders of new culture in Japan was English empiricism and utilitarianism. Afterward, with the study of the history of philosophy, many classical philosophers, such as Kant, Hegel, Lotze and others, became subjects of study.

By and by philosophical interests became very intense and almost all systems, ancient and modern, rationalistic or empiristic, Anglo-American, French, German or Italian were all introduced into the Japanese intellectual circle, but also to the general public, either in their original tongues or by translation, and gave birth to new interpretation, translation and criticism.

**Traditions of the Orient**  
Side by side with this study of Occidental philosophy, Professor Kuwaki said, there was aroused the study of the traditions of the Orient, original, unique ways of thinking, either by one's own intuition or by following the tradition of Oriental philosophy.

Thus the ancient Indian, Chinese and Japanese philosophy were investigated with some of the scholars were satisfied with historical studies only; others went so far as to compare the results of their study with the Occidental philosophy and to combine those traditional ideas with the new thoughts.

"In Kuwaki, 'we may conclude that our thoughts are now in a state of flux and gaining self-consciousness; but also in a state of confusion. But this confusion is rather a sign of life, so the opposition of different ideas may be perhaps, the crucible of new ideas.'"

**Tendencies in Russia**  
Prof. Vladimir Ivanovskii of the University of Minsk, Russia, pointed to the large development of all branches of scientific study in Russia, especially geography, philology, history, economics and the social sciences. He said that there was a most promising beginning of the national development of study in the natural sciences among various peoples of the Union of Soviet Republics.

Professor Ivanovskii looked to a future holding an independent evolution in the philosophy of the Union of Soviet Republics, based on the theory of knowledge and growth in the philosophical study of all branches of social life and spiritual culture.

Among other speakers were M. le Docteur Paul Faure of the Sorbonne, discussing "Moral Education in French Schools"; Prof. J. B. Kozak of Prague, "The Basis of Objective Judgments in Ethics"; Prof. K. Wise of Posen on "The Categories of Ethics and Virtues"; Prof. Charles Bougle of the Sorbonne on "Philosophy in France and the Sociology Movement"; and Prof. S. Radhakrishnan of Calcutta on "The Doctrine of Maya."

## Abandoned Fort Mute Evidence of Anglo-American Tranquillity

Historic Fort Montgomery on Canadian Border, Put Up at Auction by Government, Now Looking Out on An Uncertain Future

ROUSE POINT, N. Y., Sept. 17 (AP)—The massive stone walls of historic Fort Montgomery, a mile north of this village on the New England and Canadian borders, were looking out today on an uncertain future. Once the last word in military fortifications, the ancient fortress, now stripped of its armament and manned only by a caretaker, has in recent years borne mute evidence of the peace that exists between the United States and Great Britain.

The reservation was sold at auction yesterday by the War Department for \$45,482. The fort itself was purchased for \$43,000 by an agent of the Fox-Film Corporation.

The present generation has never seen more than one soldier stationed at the post, but old residents recall how it was used as a prison camp during the Civil War. Since the citizens' military training camp has been conducted at Plattsburgh, young military students have taken frequent excursions to the old fort.

The fort was planned soon after the war of 1812, when the prospects of continued peace between the

United States and its neighbor on the north appeared dubious, to guard the narrows of Lake Champlain. In 1817, a year after preliminary work was begun, it was discovered that the fort was north of the forty-fifth parallel, which had been designated as the international boundary line.

In 1820 both British and American commissioners appointed to investigate the situation disagreed, and the fort became known as "Fort Blunder," which name has clung to it since, although now it is safely within the borders of the United States.

King William of the Netherlands, as impartial arbitrator, decided the controversy in favor of this country, his decision was upheld by the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842, and the land was ceded by Great Britain to the United States. The fort was completed in 1868, at a cost of more than \$600,000. Twenty years ago the last of the fort's original guns were dismantled and junked. The entire area embraced in the reservation is slightly more than 563 acres.



## RENOMINATIONS OF 26 SENATORS ARE ANNOUNCED

Twenty of 27 Republicans  
Again Named—Two Pri-  
maries Bring Inquiries

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Twenty  
of the 27 Republican United States  
Senators running for re-election this  
year were renominated, six failed to  
obtain the party approval of their  
state organization and one contest,  
in New York, is still to be deter-  
mined.

James W. Wadsworth (R.), Sen-  
ator from New York, it is generally  
conceded, will be chosen as the regu-  
lar Republican nominee at the party  
convention Sept. 27. Of the seven  
Democrats who had to run for re-  
election six were renominated and  
one, Oscar W. Underwood (D.),  
Senator from Alabama, announced  
his withdrawal from politics.

Each of the Republicans defeated  
were rejected through the medium of  
a direct primary. Two of these pri-  
maries, Illinois and Pennsylvania,  
resulted in a Senatorial inquiry into  
campaign expenditures. Members of  
the Senate, among them George W.  
Norris (R.), Nebraska; James A.  
Reed (D.), Missouri; Robert M. La  
Follette (R.), Wisconsin, and T. H.  
Caraway (D.), Arkansas, have al-  
ready announced that they would op-  
pose the seating of the Republican  
Republican nominees of these two  
states, should they be elected.

**Southern Senators Named**  
The six Republican Senators who  
failed nomination were: William B.  
McKinley, Illinois; George W. Pe-  
pper, Pennsylvania; Robert N. Stan-  
field, Oregon; Albert B. Cummins,

REPUBLICAN	DEMOCRATIC
So. Dakota.....	Peter Norbeck
Illinois.....	Frank L. Smith
Indiana.....	James E. Watson
Ohio.....	Arthur H. Robinson
Pennsylvania.....	William S. Vare
Oregon.....	Robert N. Stanfield
N. Carolina.....	Frank P. Harrison
Iowa.....	John M. Lindsay
Florida.....	John M. Lindsay
No. Dakota.....	Gerald P. Nye
Kansas.....	Charles Curtis
Missouri.....	George E. Brown
Oklahoma.....	Charles Curtis
Kentucky.....	James E. Watson
Alabama.....	Richard E. Russell
Arkansas.....	Erskine Ramsay
Ohio.....	Frank B. Willis
California.....	Samuel M. Shortridge
Idaho.....	Frank B. Willis
South Carolina.....	Tasker L. Oddie
Nevada.....	George H. Moses
New Hampshire.....	John J. Blaine
Wisconsin.....	James E. Watson
Arizona.....	Richard E. Russell
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Georgia.....	Read Smoot
Utah.....	Hiram Bingham
Connecticut.....	O. E. Weller
Maryland.....	Charles W. Waterman
Colorado.....	Porter H. Dale
Louisiana.....	Wayley L. Jones
Vermont.....	
Washington.....	

## PORT OF MONTREAL IS READY TO HANDLE NEW GRAIN CROP

No Discrimination Shown Against American Business—  
Improvement Is Anticipated

MONTREAL, Sept. 16 (Special).—  
Grain congestion at this port has  
been chronic all summer, due to the  
fact that Europe has not been buying  
the usual quantities for summer de-  
livery. The situation, however, is  
improving daily, and it is expected,  
as anticipated, that by the middle of  
the month, the port will be ready to  
handle the new crop of grain. The  
port has facilities to handle  
2,500,000 bushels of grain a day, and  
can handle over 100,000,000 bushels  
between now and the close of naviga-  
tion, if Europe demanded it and  
ocean shipping was available to  
carry it away.

At the opening of navigation the  
elevators, whose net storage capacity  
is about 11,000,000 bushels, were  
practically full, and since then 87-  
900,000 bushels have been received.  
Up to Sept. 15, grain deliveries to  
ocean shipping totaled 33,000,000  
bushels, compared with 99,000,000  
bushels at the same date last year.  
Grain shipments via the United  
States, Atlantic and Gulf ports, up  
to Sept. 15, were about 30,000,000.  
New York handling 50,000,000, Gal-  
veston 22,000,000, and Newport News  
14,000,000.

**Congestion Affects Boats**  
The congestion at Montreal affects  
the lake boats, 38 now waiting a  
chance to unload. At present six  
ocean tramps are loading grain and  
26 tramps have been chartered to  
load during the balance of the  
month. About half the export grain  
is carried by liners. So the jump in  
the chartering of tramps indicates  
that Europe is beginning to buy in  
increasing quantities for speedy de-  
livery.

The harbor authorities say there  
is no truth in the reports that they  
contemplated an embargo on Ameri-  
can grain in order to give the new  
Canadian crop the right-of-way. About  
50 per cent of the grain passing  
through this port this season  
has been of American origin.

"We are not accepting either Cana-  
dian or American grain for storage,"  
said Mr. Trihey. "But we are ready  
to handle almost any quantity for  
immediate transshipment to ocean  
tonnage likely to reach here before  
the close of navigation. This port is  
out for any American business it  
can get."

"So far as the grain trade is aware,  
there has been no special political  
representations that the port of St.  
John and Halifax might be utilized  
in summer to relieve the grain con-  
gestion at Montreal."

**Lack of European Orders**  
It is pointed out that the difficulty  
being due to a relative lack of orders  
for Europe, sending grain on to the  
maritime ports would not improve  
the situation. The port of Quebec  
has a large elevator, but so far this  
season it has only handled about 10-  
000,000 bushels. Lake boats prefer to  
wait at Montreal for a turn to un-  
load, rather than proceed to Quebec  
even when that port has available  
elevator space.

Complaint of the maritime ports is  
that when navigation to the St. Law-  
rence is closed they do not get a fair

Iowa; Irvine L. Lenroot, Wisconsin,  
and Rice W. Means, Colorado.

The six Democrats who were re-  
nominated are in southern states,  
where the Democratic nomination is  
equivalent to election. The sena-  
tors are: Lee S. Overman, North  
Carolina; Duncan U. Fletcher,  
Florida; T. H. Caraway, Arkansas;  
Ellison D. Smith, South Carolina;  
Edwin S. Broussard, Louisiana, and  
Walter F. George, Georgia.

New York is the only State that  
has as yet not settled its senatorial  
and gubernatorial nomination con-  
tests. Under the New York system  
members of the National House of  
Representatives and state legisla-  
tors are nominated at a direct pri-  
mary.

The United States senatorial can-  
didates and gubernatorial candidates  
are chosen at party conventions. The  
indications are that Senator Wad-  
sworth will be the Republican choice  
for Senator, and Judge R. F. Wagner  
the Democratic selection.

**Democrats of Utah** are to hold  
their party convention to choose can-  
didates Sept. 17. The Republicans  
met Sept. 10. Reed Smoot (R.), Sen-  
ator from Utah, chairman of the  
Senate Finance Committee, was re-  
nominated by them with acclamation. Ashby  
Snow, Salt Lake City business man,  
has been the leading contender for  
the Democratic selection.

**Situation in South**  
In several southern states, Louisi-  
ana, South Carolina and Georgia, no  
Republican senatorial candidates  
have been designated. In Florida,  
with a considerable influx of north-  
erners in recent years, the Republi-  
cans have two candidates.

John M. Lindsay was designated by  
the more recent Republican citizens  
of the State, while W. R. O'Neal has  
the backing of the old Florida Re-  
publican organization. Both groups  
are very determined in their con-  
test of leadership of the Republican  
Party in Florida, and declare they  
will carry their fight to the national  
convention in 1928.

The senatorial nominees of the two  
major parties who will contend for  
election at the Nov. 4 balloting are  
as follows:

REPUBLICAN	DEMOCRATIC
So. Dakota.....	Peter Norbeck
Illinois.....	Frank L. Smith
Indiana.....	James E. Watson
Ohio.....	Arthur H. Robinson
Pennsylvania.....	William S. Vare
Oregon.....	Robert N. Stanfield
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can get."

"So far as the grain trade is aware,  
there has been no special political  
representations that the port of St.  
John and Halifax might be utilized  
in summer to relieve the grain con-  
gestion at Montreal."

**Lack of European Orders**  
It is pointed out that the difficulty  
being due to a relative lack of orders  
for Europe, sending grain on to the  
maritime ports would not improve  
the situation. The port of Quebec  
has a large elevator, but so far this  
season it has only handled about 10-  
000,000 bushels. Lake boats prefer to  
wait at Montreal for a turn to un-  
load, rather than proceed to Quebec  
even when that port has available  
elevator space.

Complaint of the maritime ports is  
that when navigation to the St. Law-  
rence is closed they do not get a fair

## STEADY POLICY URGED ON JAPAN

(Continued from Page 1)

division is in too great a hurry to  
get rich, and he lacks the patient,  
plodding nature of the Chinese.

"Share the Profit"

The Baron reminds Japan that the  
first business motto of the Chinese  
is "share the profit with others." This  
is at once recognized as a fact by  
everyone who knows the Chinese.  
Whatever their attitude may be as  
to the moral side of business dealing,  
they deeply appreciate the business  
expediency of this policy of not en-  
deavoring to get everything for them-  
selves. They are willing, in Man-  
churia and everywhere else, to obtain  
a living profit, and let others go  
likewise. In this way they become at  
once strong economic competitors in  
whatever land they settle.

This is one of the reasons for the  
failure of the Japanese to make the  
most out of Manchuria. Like many  
of their brethren of other races,  
they think of colonization as a pos-  
sible source of quick riches, and to  
gain those riches they take long and  
impossible chances. The Chinese, on  
the other hand, looks upon coloniza-  
tion simply as the establishment of a  
home and occupation in another land,  
and in that other land he pursues and  
expects to pursue the even tenor of  
his way quite as at home. Thus he  
has all the advantage in the world  
over the man who comes with the  
sole idea of getting rich overnight,  
and then going back home to bask  
in prosperity.

**Baron Okita Talks Plainly**  
Nowhere is this advantage more  
apparent than with the Chinese in  
Manchuria as against the Japanese.  
Baron Okita tells his countrymen  
frankly that they are "overrating  
themselves here while underestimating  
the Chinese, being ignorant of their  
own limitations and equally ignorant  
of Chinese capabilities." Moreover,  
"the Japanese," he says, "have made  
a wrong start in coercing the Chi-  
nese into signing a certain treaty.  
There are, too, undesirable Japanese  
who try to take advantage of the  
Chinese under cover of this treaty,  
with respect neither to Chinese in-  
terests nor to Chinese feeling."

Baron Okita believes, and it is  
understood that there is much senti-  
ment in Japan of a sympathetic na-  
ture, that the time for an aggressive  
policy toward China, here in Man-  
churia or elsewhere, is past. He be-  
lieves that China and Japan should  
work for economic betterment, and  
antagonistically, but in harmony,  
and that the attitude of superiority  
manifested by the Japanese toward a  
people whose progress has of late years  
been less than that of the Japanese  
himself, which the Japanese colo-  
nists have encountered among the  
Chinese of Manchuria has been  
caused directly by this attitude, and  
the Japanese themselves have been  
the sufferers.

**Fluctuation of Currency**  
There are other reasons, of course,  
for the failure of the Japanese to  
make in Manchuria the great pro-  
gress which was confidently antici-  
pated a generation ago. Notable  
among these has been the fluctua-  
tion of currency. There are several  
kinds of specie notes, issued by var-  
ious banks which have no connection  
at all with one another and which,  
moreover, have little or no reserve  
behind the notes. This paper money  
has been issued practically without  
limit, and it has fluctuated wildly  
and disastrously, especially on the  
frequent occasions of Chang Tso-  
lin's advances into North China. This  
has led to much speculation and has  
destroyed entirely many a Japanese  
colonist.

There is, however, a movement on  
foot tending toward an agreement  
between the Chinese and Japanese  
upon some workable plan to stabi-  
lize the exchange value of Man-  
churian currency. In this connection,  
however, it is necessary to  
avoid any such like an interference  
in Chinese internal affairs, particu-  
larly just now when the position of  
Wu Pei-fu, Chang Tso-lin's virtual  
ally and temporal ruler at Peking,  
is very dubious.

**Political Uncertainty**  
The uncertainty of the present po-  
litical situation in China, which is  
greater than it has been for many  
months, has more of a bearing upon  
Japanese fortunes in Manchuria  
than would appear at first glance.  
The reason for this is that the more  
greater the situation becomes the  
greater are the currency fluctua-  
tions, bringing disaster to many,  
either through speculation or  
through the loss of savings and even  
property in the rapid decrease in  
value of paper currency. One effect  
of this has been to discourage Jap-  
anese colonization in a country other-  
wise attractive and profitable to  
newcomers.

The situation, therefore, appears  
to be that the Japanese Government  
must determine upon a definite  
policy of encouragement and aid to

prospective colonists across the  
Yellow Sea. Lacking such a policy,  
Japanese expansion in the direction  
which at present offers the best, if  
not the only, opportunity for that  
expansion, is impossible. And as to  
those Japanese already in Man-  
churia, something very like a crisis  
is facing them. The Japanese banks  
there, the Bank of Chosen, which is  
authorized to issue gold notes and  
which has been more or less the  
chief financier of South Manchuria,  
and the Yokohama Specie Bank, au-  
thorized to issue silver notes and  
principally engaged in the exchange  
business, are both chary of lending  
support to colonists, having done so  
to their cost frequently.

During the inflation period of  
1919-20 all the banks made ready  
advances without too much consid-  
eration of the security. When the re-  
action came their losses were heavy,  
and inevitable retrenchment has fol-  
lowed, even in the case of the  
rich and powerful Yokohama Specie  
Bank. Therefore support is lacking  
today for worthy colonists and even  
for promising enterprises. Japan's  
problem in Manchuria is, then, a  
difficult one, and the general senti-  
ment is that only government assist-  
ance on a well-considered and firmly  
established policy can save the situ-  
ation.

**Great Natural Resources**

The natural resources of this  
country include practically all the  
things most needed by Japan. Iron,  
coal, lumber, wool and cereals are  
here in an almost inexhaustible  
quantity. And most important of all,  
in view of Japan's great need for fuel  
oil as the shipping of the world turns  
more and more rapidly from coal to  
oil, is the Manchurian possibility in  
this direction. Fushan oil shale is  
this possibility, in its practicable  
turning into a source of petroleum  
supply.

As to iron production in Manchuria,  
200,000 tons of pig iron yearly are  
easily turned out from the foundries  
of the Anshan Iron & Steel Works,  
and that output may be multiplied  
many times. Such are some of the  
great possibilities for Japan in Man-  
churia, possibilities whose neglect is  
very surprising to the stranger in this  
land, in view of the reputation for in-  
dustriousness and discipline gener-  
ally enjoyed by the Japanese people.

But in that connection it is worth  
while to revert once more to Baron  
Okita, who is one of the leading  
Japanese in Manchuria, and who  
gives his own people a lot of frank  
advice after this fashion: "Many  
Japanese are getting spoiled by the  
hollow vanity of Japan's being  
counted among the mightiest powers  
on earth. Others are still relying  
upon the tonnage of warships and the  
strength of the army, regarding them  
as a bulwark of invulnerability."

"Surely enough, these may be held  
up as something to be proud of, but  
when we see so many Japanese be-  
ing elated by mere phantoms of glory,  
paying little heed to where they  
stand and to what may lie behind  
them, we might as well own that the  
path of the present Japan is fraught  
with a number of lurking dangers.  
The present is the time for all  
Japanese to 'gird their loins' ready  
for a lifelong struggle. Otherwise,  
the lot of fool shutting the stable  
door after the steed has been stolen  
will be our own."

## MOTORISTS TO PAY TOLL IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Corre-  
spondence).—British Columbia will  
revert to the old toll gate next year  
to make motorists pay for the cost  
of maintaining the new Cariboo  
Road, one of Canada's most spec-  
tacular and expensive highways. All  
cars, whether Canadian or foreign,  
will be subject to tolls before travel-  
ing over the highway when it is re-  
opened next spring.

In this way the Provincial Gov-  
ernment expects to collect large  
revenues which will be used to main-  
tain the new road and compensate  
the province for the large invest-  
ment already made in the project,  
which links the Canadian Pacific  
coast with the rest of the country  
for the first time.

**MAYORAL CANDIDATES SPEAK**  
QUINCY, Mass., Sept. 17.—Six  
candidates for the office of Mayor  
of Quincy spoke before a large  
gathering of citizens from the band-  
stand at Merrymount Park last eve-  
ning. They were: Charles A. Ross,  
president of the city council; Joseph  
L. Whitton, formerly mayor; John D.  
Mackay, formerly city solicitor;  
Robert F. Conins and Thomas J.  
McGrath, councilmen, and Forrest  
I. Neal.

**When in Need of Flowers**  
Buy of **Flowers**  
4 PARK ST.  
BOSTON 7

**SHOES AND HOSIERY**  
Standard Makers of Known Value  
**FLORSHEIM**  
MATRIX-ELITE  
Kaiser Silk Hosiery  
Hayward Hosiery  
**SNOW'S SHOE STORE**  
154 MASS. AVE. BOSTON  
Conveniently Located—Open Evenings

## National Butchers Company

One of the Largest Retailers of Meats in America

1426 Massachusetts Avenue (Harvard Square), Cambridge  
1646 Beacon Street (Washington Square), Brookline  
1300 Beacon Street (Columbia Corner), Brookline  
137 Harvard Avenue  
76 Manroe Street  
ALLSTON LYNN  
NEWBURYPORT  
44 State Street  
256 Essex Street  
250 Cabot Street  
7 Market Square, Amesbury  
6 High Street, Danvers

## In the Lighter Vein

**COMING CLEAN**  
House Agent: "You say you  
have no children, phonograph, or  
radio, and you keep no dog? You  
seem just the quiet tenant the  
owner insists on."

**HOUSE HUNTER**  
"I don't want  
to hide anything about my char-  
acter, so you might tell the owner  
that my fountain pen squeaks a  
bit."—*Outlook.*

**SAVE**  
At Bridlington a motorboat  
was sold for 4s. The optimistic  
owner says that if he gets into  
difficulties, a kindly Channel  
swimmer will doubtless give him  
a tow.—*London Opinion.*

**WHAT'S IN A NAME?**  
Voice on Phone: "Is Mike  
Howe there?"  
Other End: "Sorry, this isn't  
the stockyard."

**THE ABSOLUTE NOVICE**  
"Now you  
see, dear, when I've succeeded in  
getting the ball over this net, then  
you pat it back again—and so on."

**MARK TWAIN**  
Mark Twain had been listening  
to a speech made in the Senate  
by a distinguished statesman.  
The humorist met the politician  
later in the lobby, and said: "Do  
you know, sir, that I have a book  
at home—a very old book—which  
contains every word of the speech  
you just delivered?"

"I would not stoop to such a  
contemptible thing as plagiar-  
ism," he replied. "I defy you to  
produce the book you mention!"  
A few days later the Senator  
received a copy of the book.  
It was his mother's first child and Pat  
was the thirteenth."—*Frith's.*

## 30 NATIONALITIES ARE REPRESENTED Springfield College Swinging Into Its Year's Work

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 17  
(Special).—The American Interna-  
tional College, with 125 students  
representing 30 different national-  
ities, is now swinging into its year's  
work. More students are coming in  
almost daily, however, as some are  
unable to reach the city from over-  
seas in time for the formal opening.  
All available room in the men's dor-  
mitories has been filled and there are  
but five rooms left in the women's  
hall.

The principal need of the institu-  
tion is space for classrooms. All  
rooms are now in use and some  
classes are being conducted in bed-  
rooms. President Chester S. McGown  
says that a new classroom building  
will have to be provided soon to ac-  
commodate increasing registrations.  
For the first time in the history of  
the institution a Croatian has en-  
rolled and there is a notable increase  
in the number of Greek students. A  
new commercial course, inaugurated  
this year and open to city residents  
as a day course, is off to an aus-  
picious start.

**EADIE'S**  
46 GAINSBORO STREET, BOSTON  
Groceries, Delicatessen, Meat, Fish  
Poultry, Bakery, Vegetables  
Everything to Eat  
We Deliver Everywhere  
Call us up—Back Bay 10400 and 5082  
"We appreciate your patronage"

**The Spectorator**  
Established 1846  
The City of Hamilton—often described  
as the "Birmingham" or "Pittsburgh"  
of Canada—has the unusual distinction  
of being a center of what is said to be  
the greatest industrial zone and the  
richest agricultural district in the  
Dominion.

**Bennett Brothers**  
430 N. 3rd St. NEW YORK CITY  
Square cushion-shaped case, white,  
green or yellow Rolled Gold Plate case.  
Fine leather strap or ribbon.  
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

**Flower Service**  
For 35 Years Warendorff's  
House of Flowers  
has been handling for its patrons  
sweet messages of good cheer. Gradu-  
ally this service has been extended  
to meet the growing demand.

**A. WARENDORFF**  
FOUR STORES:  
325 Fifth Ave.—101 West 57th St. at 6th Ave.—Hotel Astor—1193 B'way  
NEW YORK CITY

**H. Sulka & Company**  
SHIRTMAKERS AND HABERDASHERS  
INTRINSIC VALUE  
The real Value of any Merchandise is  
measured by that degree to which it  
fulfills the desire of the purchaser.  
Our Offerings embrace only the Best.

512 FIFTH AVENUE—AT 43D STREET  
NEW YORK  
LONDON 27 OLD BOND STREET  
PARIS 2 RUE DE CASTIGLIONE

**For Economy—Style—  
Quality—Value—  
Buying Furs at  
B. Siegel Co.'s is a  
wise procedure.**  
Here are the authoritative  
advanced models which will lead the  
fashion throughout the season of  
1926-1927 in an unsurpassed  
selection.

**B. SIEGEL CO.**  
DETROIT, MICH.

by King to Daugherty, also were  
mentioned.  
The first witness of the day was  
Walter D. Miller, a former butler  
for Daugherty and Smith. He tes-  
tified that Smith had the status of a  
privileged character in the Depart-  
ment of Justice Building, having an  
office close to that of Daugherty when  
the latter was Attorney-General.

He said that Smith could be seen in  
1921 in almost every part of the  
Department of Justice Building,  
going from office to office, and often  
carrying "official papers" with him.  
He testified that during 1921 he  
was butler at an H Street house oc-  
cupied by Daugherty and Smith. He  
testified that among callers at this  
house who were on terms of "great  
cordiality" with the Attorney-Gen-  
eral was John T. King, Richard Mer-  
ton, German financier, had previously  
testified that he had obtained through  
Daugherty and Thomas W. Miller the  
transfer of \$7,000,000 assets of the  
American Metal Company, impounded  
during the war, through the agency  
of King, to whom he paid a fee of  
\$451,000.

Daugherty and Miller are charged  
in the present trial with holding from  
the Government in this assets trans-  
fer their best service as government  
officials.

## Mayor to Retire After 14 Years

Providence Executive Called  
Champion "Welcomer" of  
American Mayors

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 17 (Spe-  
cial).—Joseph H. Gainer, for 14 years  
Mayor of Providence and a member  
of the city government for 22 years,  
will retire with the expiration of his  
present term on Dec. 31, he has an-  
nounced.

Thousands of persons from all  
parts of the world have been wel-  
comed by Mayor Gainer to the Rhode  
Island capital since it began to have  
aspirations as a convention city, until  
his associates claim for him the dis-  
tinction of being "the champion wel-  
comer" among American mayors.

Nearly 100 conventions have heard  
welcoming addresses from Mr.  
Gainer and delegates to these num-  
bered from 50 to 23,000. These con-  
ventions include fraternalities, trade  
organizations, conferences for social  
work, industrial, banking, labor,  
engineering and art gatherings with  
memberships mostly in American







# RADIO

## HORN AND CONE TYPE SPEAKERS STILL RIVALS

Radio World's Fair Displays  
Many New and Improved  
Radio Reproducers

By VOLNEY HURD  
If there is anything that American industry seems to like it is a sort of a fair, sportsmanlike challenge, and within the radio industry such a challenge has been issued and is being contested with surprising results. We speak of the loudspeaker business.

For years all sound amplifying was done with horns and but little improvement was made. The phonographs sounded like their predecessors of many years ago and radio loudspeakers kept more people away from radio than they ever brought to it. At this stage of the game "enter the cone speaker."

With good audio amplifiers the cone speaker made great inroads into the horn speaker industry generally. True enough its first purpose was to show up the audio amplifiers. When the cone was first introduced many people said it was no good because it did not sound well on their sets. In time they realized that it was the set and not the speaker that was deficient.

Power tubes made the next improvement and the quality of the formerly despised radio set became so fine that the phonograph industry, up to that time king of home entertainment, was pushed pretty well to the wall. Thereupon it did a very brilliant thing and went right to the people who developed the cone speaker and had them redesign the phonograph. The result is the fine machines now available with the electrically cut records.

This offered much encouragement to the radio loudspeaker manufacturers who had valiantly stood by their ship, the horn-type speaker, despite the terrific competition given them by the cone manufacturers. Real work was started and large sums have come back even as did their near relative, the phonograph.

A survey of the speakers at the radio show in New York shows this. There are nearly as many horn-type speakers as there are cones today. They have developed large reasons for horns and cone units whose diaphragms respond to the lowest frequencies with the results that they give astoundingly fine reproductions of the radio cast programs.

Even the pine cone group of bristling speakers which adorn the ceilings of the two halls and which in the past have been known as public address systems have been so improved that it is practically impossible to distinguish by ear the difference between a horn and a cone.

As to the cone speakers, the Electric Company several manufacturers are now making cones three feet in diameter. Several cones are also made with the center or driving point offset so that radii of different lengths are obtained giving an even response to all tones. One manufacturer has had beautiful paintings made on the cone so that it can be hung on the wall and becomes a work of art, an attractive addition to the interior decorations of a home. Every taste and pocketbook is met with the variety of speakers offered at the show this year.

## SPECIAL RATES FOR RADIO SHOW VISITORS

Special excursion rates on the Boston & Maine Railroad to points of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and northern Massachusetts will be available for visitors to the Sixth Annual Boston Radio Exposition during the week of Sept. 27. This announcement was made yesterday by Manager Sheldon H. Fairbanks of the Boston Radio Exposition following conferences with officials of the Boston & Maine Railroad.

Special excursion tickets during the week of Sept. 27 will be good going to Boston on any day of the week on all regular trains, returning from Boston any day up to mid-night Saturday, Oct. 2. This excursion will allow visitors in northern New England an unusual opportunity to make a fall visit to Boston, spend a few days in and around historic Boston, to go shopping, transact business and have a vacation with a chance to see the largest radio exposition ever held in New England.

## Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

## Evening Features

FOR SATURDAY, SEPT. 18  
EASTERN STANDARD TIME  
WXX, Havana, Cuba (400 Meters)  
8:30 to 11 p. m.—Typical Cuban concert.  
CNEO, Ottawa, Ont. (425 Meters)  
8:30 p. m.—Cozy Corner Girls and Boys, Uncle Dick, 1—Laurier concert orchestra. 8—Studio program followed by dance music.  
WBS, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (325 Meters)  
8:30 p. m.—Newspaper highlights. 8:35—Dinner music. 8:40—Baseball results. 8:45—Capitol Theater Orchestra. 8:50—Baseball results. 8:55—Hawaiian guitar. 9—Max J. Krul and his Westminster orchestra. 9—Musical program. 9:30—Weather report.

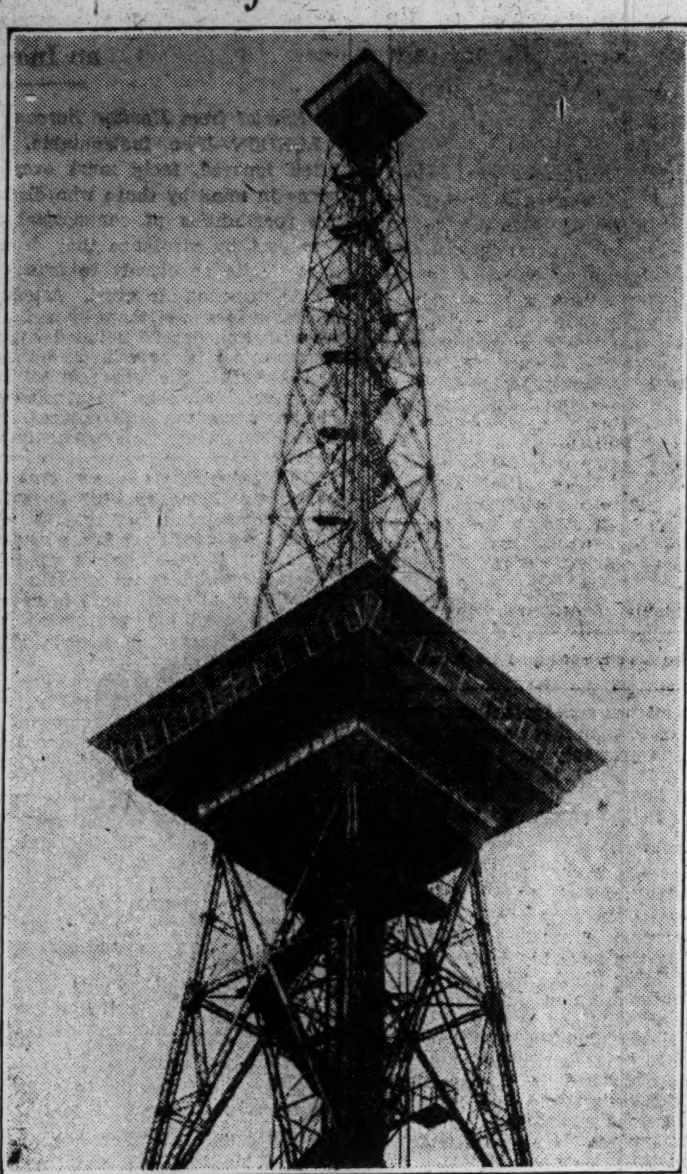
## Wanted—To Manufacture

We have facilities for the manufacture of electrical or mechanical devices of any nature. Can we be of service to you? Address Dept. M, Connecticut Tel. & Elec. Co., Meriden, Conn.

## Garden City Radio Co.

The only store in the NEWTONS devoted exclusively to RADIO  
833 Walnut St., Newton North 4751  
NEWTONVILLE, MASS.

## A Cafe in the Clouds



Keynote View Co.

BACK a few years ago, when imaginative writers told of "cities hanging in the sky," and artists drew pictures of great terraced towers to illustrate the articles, people smiled and shook their heads. Today, many of the things foretold have come to pass. At Charlottenburg, Germany, a great radio tower has been built, and perched in the tower is a cafe. The steel structure and its novel eating place are shown in the above picture.

WGJ, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—Buffalo Theater and WMAK studio programs. 9:30—Dance music.  
WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)  
4 p. m.—Rolle's orchestra. 6:30—Musical program. 9—Ben Bernie's orchestra. 10—Rolle's orchestra.  
WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—Waldorf Astoria orchestra. 9:30—Astoria orchestra.  
WNYC, New York City (325 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—Musical program. 6:55—Baseball scores. 7—Special program. 7:30—Municipal Band. 9:30—Weather.  
WGBS, New York City (316 Meters)  
6:15 p. m.—News. 6:25—Ora Lee and Helen Wood, duets. 8:45—George Hall and his Royal Arcadians. 8—Musical program. 9:30—Arpeggio Dance Orchestra. Otto F. Beck.  
WOR, Newark, N. J. (405 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—Baltusrol Orchestra. 7:15—Concert program. 8—Concert. 9:30—Dance orchestra.  
WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (500 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—News. 6:35—Organ recital. 6:40—Morton dance music. 7—Ambassadors. 7:30—Time signals and forecast. 8—Chelena concert orchestra. 8:15—Emmett Welch's Minstrels. 8:15—Dance orchestra. 10—Dance orchestra.  
WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (425 Meters)  
8 p. m.—Atlanta hour of music. 10:45—Red Head Club.  
WRC, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)  
8 p. m.—Living Boerstein's Washington Orchestra. 9:30—Concert by the Astor orchestra. 11:15—Organ recital, by Otto F. Beck.  
WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert by William Penn orchestra. 7—Charles Marsh, director. 7:30—Market and financial review. 8:30—Program of dance music. 7:30—WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 6:35—Baseball scores. 8—Concert by special band. 9:30—Time signals and forecast. 10:30—Baseball scores. 10:45—Cleveland orchestra. 7:30—Studio program. 8—Holliston orchestra. 9—Audienceville program from studio (three hours).  
WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (417 Meters)  
6 p. m.—Jean Goldkette's petite symphony orchestra. 8—Concert program. 9—The Merry Old Chief and his Radio Jesters.  
WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (525 Meters)  
1 p. m.—Baseball game. 7:30—Concert program.  
WREO, Lansing, Mich. (285 Meters)  
6 p. m.—Dinner hour concert by ensemble and Serenaders; miscellaneous popular musical program; dance orchestra.  
CENTRAL STANDARD TIME  
CNRW, Winnipeg, Man. (894 Meters)  
10:30 to 11:30 p. m.—Studio program of vocal and instrumental selections.  
WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)  
6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. Wesley Barlow's Nicollet orchestra. 8:15—Musical program. 9—Weather report, closing markets and baseball scores. 10:05—Dance program. Wallace Erickson's Coliseum orchestra.  
WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (250 Meters)  
6 p. m.—Miscellaneous program. 8 to 10—Popular program.  
WOK, Chicago, Ill. (217 Meters)  
5 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7 to 11—Studio, dance and theater programs.  
WYV, Chicago, Ill. (596 Meters)  
5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert by Joska DeBabaty and his orchestra. 8—Musical hour. 7—Musical program. 8—Classical orchestra.

WGJ, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—Buffalo Theater and WMAK studio programs. 9:30—Dance music.  
WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)  
4 p. m.—Rolle's orchestra. 6:30—Musical program. 9—Ben Bernie's orchestra. 10—Rolle's orchestra.  
WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)  
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6:30 p. m.—Buffalo Theater and WMAK studio programs. 9:30—Dance music.  
WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)  
4 p. m.—Rolle's orchestra. 6:30—Musical program. 9—Ben Bernie's orchestra. 10—Rolle's orchestra.  
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6:30 p. m.—Waldorf Astoria orchestra. 9:30—Astoria orchestra.  
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6:30 p. m.—Musical program. 6:55—Baseball scores. 7—Special program. 7:30—Municipal Band. 9:30—Weather.  
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## The A. Squires & Sons Co.

Established 1861  
35-43 Market St., Hartford, Conn.

## Sea Food Our Specialty

Also a Complete Line of Meats and Groceries  
Morning and Afternoon Deliveries

## Oriental Rugs

THE SAMUEL DONCHIAN  
RUG COMPANY  
265 Pearl Street, Hartford, Conn.

## Domestic Rugs

Also a Complete Line of Meats and Groceries  
Morning and Afternoon Deliveries

## For All Day Comfort

We Suggest  
Cantilever Oxfords  
CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP  
289 Trumbull St., HARTFORD, CONN.

## Stackpole Moore

TRYON COMPANY  
Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.

## Individual!

Horsfall-Made Hand-Tailored  
Topcoats of Harris Tweeds  
VERY SMART

## The Luke Horsfall Co.

95 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.  
"It Pays to Buy Our Kind"

## Seventy-Six Years of Service

It is with the record of continued and helpful service that this bank, established in 1849, solicits your business.  
Capital and Surplus over \$1,400,000  
State Bank & Trust Company  
HARTFORD, CONN.

## Announcing Complete New Stocks of Furniture, Rugs and Draperies

The Flint-Bruce Company  
Selling Good Home Furnishings for 33 years at  
103 Asylum St. and 150 Trumbull St.  
HARTFORD, CONN.

## WM. H. POST CARPET CO.

Over 75 Years of Dependable Service  
219 ASYLUM STREET HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT  
Interior Decorators  
FURNITURE—DRAPERIES—RUGS  
WALL PAPER—LINOLEUMS

## "Radiano" Improves Radiocast Quality

PERFECT reproduction of piano music is now promised for radio listeners as the result of an invention announced this week at the Radio World's Fair in New Madison Square Gardens. A message has been sent to Paderewski requesting he be an official judge of the reproduction of the piano via the microphone and the ether. In the meantime, other musicians can testify to the perfection of such radiocasting, for arrangements are being made to transmit, with this new invention, a series of piano numbers from the Crystal Studio. The "Radiano" is the name of the device, and it is said to pick up true tones and builds up the vibrations of the overtones that are so hard to reproduce effectively. The device was shown by Fred W. Roehm of Minneapolis, one of the inventors, who describes it in this wise: "The Radiano pick-up is attached to the sounding board and associated with the strings of the piano, taking the place of the microphone used heretofore. The actual vibration of the piano sounding board, and strings passes through the Radiano pick-up to the amplifying set of the radiocast station, sending clearer, fuller, richer tones than have ever been achieved in piano radiocasting, before. It is planned to build Radiano pick-ups which may be attached in the same way to violins, banjos, and other vibration instruments."—V. D. H.

## KRE, Berkeley, Calif. (265 Meters)

8 p. m. to 1 a. m.—Dance program by Bob Beal and his Claremont orchestra; intermission solos by members of the orchestra.

## KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (327 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Feature programs. 10—Courtney program. 11—Special "trot" night.

## KNTR, Hollywood, Calif. (388 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Radio Press Agent" hour. 8—Concert hour. 9—Dance orchestra.

## KRL, Los Angeles, Calif. (495 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Children's program. 8 to 10—News items; de luxe program.

## KFON, Long Beach, Calif. (325 Meters)

8 p. m.—Dance program. 7—Old-time dance music and concert. 9 to 11—Concert orchestra.

## KPSN, Pasadena, Calif. (316 Meters)

8 p. m.—Concert hour, with instrumental ensemble and vocal artists.

## FOR SUNDAY, SEPT. 19

## EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (347 Meters)  
11 a. m.—Service of Timothy Eaton Memorial Church. 12—Service of St. Paul's Anglican Church. 9:30—Musical program.

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## POWER STATION LINKS UP RUHR

Goldenberg Called Largest  
Electrical Supply Sta-  
tion in Europe

ESSEN (Special Correspondence)—The pivot of the electricity supply system which links up all the collieries of the Ruhr and nearly all the towns and villages of the vast industrial region extending from Hanover through Westphalia and the Rhineland to beyond Frankfurt-am-Main is the Goldenberg power station, some miles from Cologne. With its mass of buildings and its towering chimneys, it is hardly possible for the traveler approaching Cologne from Belgium to fail to notice the greatest electricity works in Europe.

Its capacity is now 290,000 kilowatts, of which 200,000 is generated by four giant turbines, operated by only three men. The addition of another 50,000 turbine, now being installed, will bring the capacity to 340,000 kilowatts, which is three times as great as the principal stations in Great Britain, until the plans for enlarging the Barking station in London to 200,000 are carried out.

Utilization of Lignite  
The engineers responsible for the construction of the Goldenberg station have run counter to the contention that a capital station must be near to abundant surface water. The main consideration was the utilization of an enormous deposit of lignite, which, if used where it is dug from the quarries, provides an exceedingly cheap form of fuel.

As from 10,000 to 15,000 tons is consumed each day the importance of avoiding transport costs is self-evident. The water for the station is obtained, therefore, from wells and the plant for pumping, filtering and storing this water, as well as for recovering the greatest possible quantity from the condensing towers, is one of the most remarkable features of the equipment of the station.

The lignite is dug from the walls of the quarries, 60 yards deep, by giant electrically operated scoops, each of which transfers the fuel automatically to trucks at the rate of 200 tons an hour. A maze of steel and concrete conveyors carries the trucks through crushing machines and on to the hoppers over the furnaces, and as the glowing ash dust falls through the furnace grates it is sucked up into pipes by compressed air and carried back to the empty spaces of the quarries.

Current Transformed  
The current is transformed up to 200,000 volts for transmission over land cables to Frankfurt, and up to 100,000 volts for delivery to the complex inter-linked system of the Lower Rhineland and Westphalia. The rapid extension of the system, which was inaugurated by Herr Stinnes and Herr Thyssen more than 30 years ago, is marked by the development of the Goldenberg station since the war.

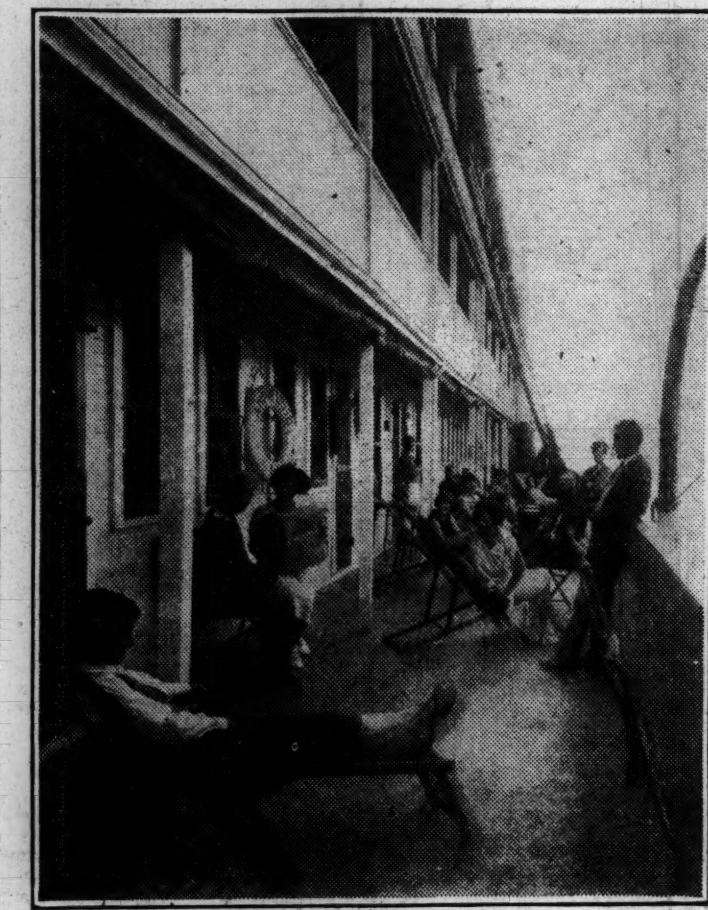
Originally intercommunication between Essen and Herr Stinnes bought a power station near one of his collieries, enlarged and re-equipped it, and entered into contracts with the municipal authorities of Essen and neighboring towns for the supply of electricity. In 1914, in co-operation with Herr Thyssen, he gradually extended the supply until four or five capital stations, situated near collieries, were linked up. Next came the opening of the Goldenberg station on a modest scale in 1914, and in 1919 its capacity was still only 42,000 kilowatts. As the experiment of using lignite in specially adapted furnaces was proved to be justified well-planned extensions have followed rapidly, and the very huge equipment of the great German electrical combines could produce has been installed.

Changes in Administration  
Meantime noteworthy changes occurred in the administration. Herr Stinnes, who held the controlling financial interest in the company now known as the R. W. E.—the Rheinisch-Westfälisches Elektrizitäts-Werk Aktien Gesellschaft—offered a large part of the shares to the associated municipal authorities, and this was accepted. The total capital of the company is now 140,000,000 gold marks, and the municipal authorities hold 50 per cent. The Prussian Government acquired the remaining holding of Stinnes, when his vertical trust was recently broken up. This amount is 12,000,000 marks. Big industry, mainly coal, iron and steel, and chemicals, holds 35 per cent of the total capital. This form of combined ownership of monopoly public service undertakings is becoming common in Germany, and may be described as a halfway stage between trust and full municipal or communal ownership and control. It enables the undertakings to be operated precisely as ordinary private enterprise concerns, and in the case of the R. W. E. there are clauses in the constitution which insure full managerial responsibility for the directors and preclude the exercise of undue political influence.

On the other hand, the direct financial holding of the municipalities insures that the community point of view is constantly in the foreground, and prevents the imposition of monopoly prices. The system seems to work well, and the equalization of costs enables the company to supply current to small consumers in remote villages and on farms at under 40 pfennig for lighting and under 20 for power, while large industrial consumers, whether in town or rural areas, may obtain it at 5 pfennig or even less in special circumstances.

The Coal Industry  
The coal industry of the whole of the Ruhr is now intimately associated with the great enterprise. Each of the 20 powerful combines which now control the mines in this region possesses its own power stations, at which either waste gas from coke ovens or waste coal in pulverized form is used as fuel. All these stations are connected to the R. W. E. system, so that when the collieries and associated works are using maximum power they take some current from the overland mains, while when minimum power is used the surplus from the colliery stations is put into the main cables. This is a typical form of co-operation which

is now so important a factor in German big industry.  
The R. W. E. production of power at its own stations has now reached the total of over 1,000,000,000 kilowatt hours a year, while at the numerous colliery stations, current amounting to 1,500,000 kilowatt hours is produced. Consumption is steadily increasing, and the R. W. E. is now carrying on an intensive propaganda campaign to convince farmers of the advantages of the fullest possible use of electricity. The art of the film has been called into use, and a stirring series of dramatic pictures showing the everyday life on an electrified farm, as



Hotel Guests on the Deck-Veranda.

compared with one carried on by human toll in the old way, is making strong appeal in the rural areas served by the company.

## CANAL SYSTEM'S GROWTH SOUGHT

Mr. Coolidge Approves Program of Atlantic Waterways Association

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 16 (Special)—The improvement of waterways throughout this part of the country now being discussed in the convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association convention here, is receiving the hearty support of prominent men all over the country.

President Coolidge, in a letter to the convention, which was read by J. Hampton Moore, president of the association, said:  
"I am deeply conscious of the importance of further developing our waterways and of the excellent work along these lines being done by your organization."

"In a message to your convention at Miami last November I took occasion to express my views in some detail. It will be unnecessary to repeat what I said then. It is gratifying to know that interest in improving our waterways and co-ordinating them with other transportation agencies is increasing from year to year."

Mr. Moore devoted his annual address to a summing up of the association's activities for the year. He is of the opinion that in spite of the change of methods of transportation, such as motorbuses, airplanes, etc., the waterways have held their own throughout the year.  
They are natural highways subject to artificial improvement; always have been and ever will be, he said. "Men may devise new methods of transportation on land or water or in the air and such mediums may be dominant for a period of time, but improved and developed for public service, go on forever."

One of the more important projects advocated by members of the association interested in a unified system of inland waterways stretching from Maine to Florida is the shortening and deepening of the channel of the James River to Richmond, Va.  
The proposal has been outlined to the convention in some detail by Col. F. A. Pope, U. S. A., district engineer at Norfolk, Va.

The feature of the Wednesday night session of the convention was the presentation of an honor medal on behalf of the City of Richmond to Lieut.-Commander Richard Evelyn Byrd, for his successful flight to the North Pole.  
Some of the speakers on the convention program were Harry Flood Byrd, Governor of Virginia, who delivered the address of welcome; John H. Small of North Carolina, who responded; George D. Ogden, traffic manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Rear Admiral William Cole, commander of the Norfolk Navy Yard, who emphasized the importance of inland waterways in national defense; Anthony J. Griffin (D), Representative from New York; and Frederick N. Newell, former chief of the United States Reclamation Service.

## The Amphitrite, Floating Hotel Which Moves With the Seasons

A Converted Battleship, She Lies at Anchor in Port  
Royal Sound, Enjoying the Peace-Time Breezes

GREAT ocean liners are frequently called floating hotels, but the Amphitrite, now anchored off Beaufort, S. C., in Port Royal Sound, can be actually and literally designated by that unique

into a craft of beauty and peace-time utility—a modern, luxurious hotel embracing many suites of rooms, dining hall, promenades, lounges, reading and rest rooms.  
What pleasure is associated with the atmosphere of a ship? Looking back upon some voyage or dreaming over a longed-for trip one invariably calls up definite and delightful sea pictures. There are the restful breezy strolls along the promenade decks, comfortable hours in the carefree ease of a steamer chair, indelible visions of blue ocean and sky framed in a circle of some porthole.

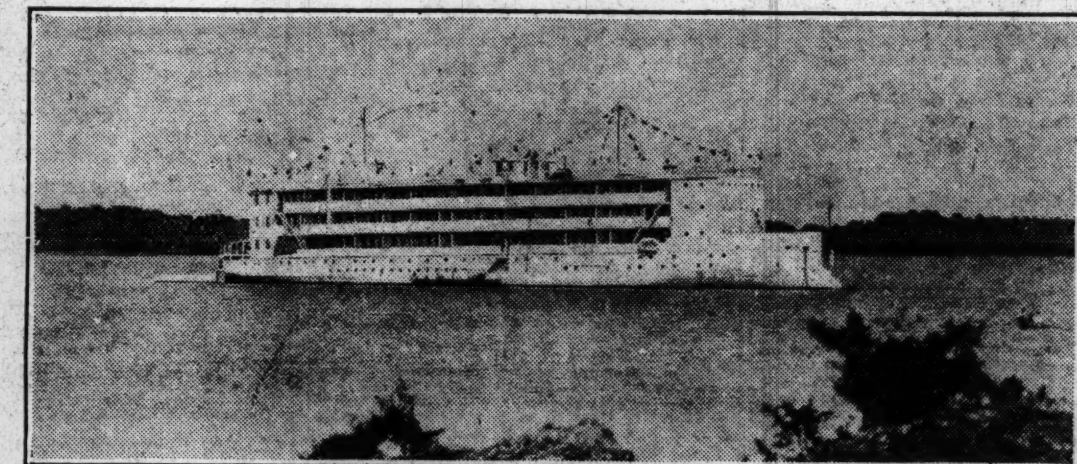
An Effective Sight  
Such pleasure is, however, usually undivorced from a long sea voyage and therefore less rarely experienced than a visit to a hotel. But the guests of the Amphitrite need not wait for time for a sea voyage to enjoy the atmosphere of a ship.

A fleet of motor tenders is ready to convey hotel guests from the shore out into Port Royal Sound where this floating hotel lies quietly at anchor. The Amphitrite is an effective sight resting there. Her low-lying hull recalls the ship's foundation she relies on; the superstructure while following the general ship's lines is entirely new, built to provide comfortable hotel accommodations of the best ship's cabin type.

With the Seasons

The present location of the Amphitrite gives access to a beautiful and historic country, with probably one of the largest and most beautiful harbors anywhere along the Atlantic seaboard. Bathing, boating, tennis and golf are some of the sports, for the shore is near. Add to these the usual deck games under gay awnings.

This floating hotel moves north and south with the seasons. Until December of this year, it is in Port Royal Sound, off Beaufort, S. C. From there, it will move to Florida, anchoring probably in Lake World, Palm Beach, for the winter. At the end of the season there it will work



A Battleship Made Into a Hostelry—The Amphitrite, a Floating Hotel, Lying at Anchor in Peaceful Waters.

## TRAIN CONTROL PLAN CALLS FOR \$8,000,000

Pennsylvania Lines to Equip  
1150 Locomotives

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—One railroad, the Pennsylvania, is spending \$8,000,000 for the extension of automatic signals and train control devices. This represents the greatest investment and most extensive installation in signal protection ever undertaken at one time by any railroad.

In connection with this program, devices to guard against failures in the observance of signals are being worked out. A new device consists of electrically operated mechanisms by which the indication given by the wayside signal is duplicated in miniature within the engine cab, keeping the indications continuously before the engineer and fireman.  
When the current program is completed, approximately 1150 engines will be equipped with the cab signals and other control devices, while the necessary electrical apparatus will be applied to 1350 miles of track.

CANDIDATES FILE EXPENSES  
MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 17 (AP)—Four candidates in the recent Vermont primaries have filed their expense accounts. Senator Porter H. Dale led off with an itemized account amounting to \$3,062.19, the most of which was publicity and traveling. J. Ward Carver, Republican, nominated as Attorney-General, filed out 40 cents, while Edward Porter, Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, and George Root, Democratic candidate for congressman, had no expense.

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## AMERICAN MARINE TO REMAIN ON SEAS

T. V. O'Connor Makes Statement  
at London Meeting

LONDON, Sept. 17 (AP)—T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, made it clear to British financiers and shipping men that the United States Merchant Marine was going to stay on the high seas. The American Congress, he explained, had passed laws requiring that at least half the country's exports and imports be carried under the American flag. His remarks were made at a luncheon arranged by Joseph H. E. Sheedy, European director of the Shipping Board.

After telling those present that the United States realizes that the maritime nations of Europe will pursue their ocean trade with historic perseverance, Mr. O'Connor said:  
"I wonder if you have the same confidence in the ability and determination of the United States to stick it out upon the high seas? It should be clearly understood that the American Congress is determined to have a permanent merchant marine, privately owned if possible, but a merchant marine at all events."

Mr. O'Connor urged the necessity of greater economy on the part of all nations in operating ships, and said there should be a division of territory so that ships will not have to sail with only part cargo. He suggested the calling by ship owners of the world of a round-table conference to work out trade division agreements. It is his prediction that the great nations of the world are to persevere in their ocean industry, something must be done to stop the waste upon the oceans.

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northward, stopping at Charleston four or five weeks during the height of the Magnolia Garden; then it will stay in Hampton Roads during the spring naval maneuvers and anchor for the summer off some point in Long Island Sound.



"At Your Service."

## NEW 32-STORY HOTEL PLANNED IN CHICAGO

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—With purchase of a leasehold estate at Congress Street and Wabash Avenue here, rent to be \$50,000 annually for 180 years, H. L. Kaufman, president of the Congress Hotel Company, announced plans for a new 32-story Congress Hotel, to be several hundred rooms larger than had originally been planned for the new building.

Two theaters, one a playhouse and the other for motion pictures, are to be established in the hotel property, which is to be built in units, one for bachelors, one for transient guests, and one for permanent residents.

## MISSOURI WETS FACE SETBACKS

Strong Opposition to Proposed Repeal of Dry Law  
Is Reported Widely

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 17 (Special)—The organized wets' attempt to repeal Missouri's state dry laws at the polls in November will be overwhelmingly defeated and result in a "determined move on the part of the dry people of Missouri to enforce prohibition" is the declaration of Charles M. Hay, Democratic dry leader of Missouri, and delegate to the Democratic National Convention, in a statement made here for The Christian Science Monitor.

The prediction that the wets' strategy will prove a boomerang was made by Mr. Hay after the strong party platform declaration against the repeal adopted by both the Democratic and Republican State Conventions held at Jefferson City this week.

Public Sentiment Reflected

Mr. Hay said:  
"The platform declarations of both the political parties against the repeal of our state prohibition enforcement law are the logical and natural result of the great demonstration of opposition to the proposed repeal, and also of sentiment for the preservation and enforcement of prohibition."

"The recent meeting of the friends of prohibition held at the state capitol pursuant to the call of 250 of the outstanding political, church, business and professional leaders of the State was one of the most remarkable demonstrations of interest in a cause ever held in Missouri. Such a meeting and such a demonstration of interest would have been impossible without a background of sincere and genuine adherence and devotion to the cause of prohibition."

"In my opinion the proposition to repeal our state law will be overwhelmingly defeated, and the defeat of this proposition will be followed by a determined move on the part of the dry people of Missouri to enforce prohibition. It is my prediction that following this campaign there will be a more vigorous assertion of state authority in the enforcement of prohibition than has heretofore been witnessed in Missouri."

"It is our hope that Missouri will lead the states of the Union in demonstrating what can be done in the enforcement of prohibition through state agencies."

Both George H. Williams (R.), the incumbent United States Senator, and Harry B. Hayes, his Democratic opponent for another term, find their parties' state platforms against the repeal of Missouri's prohibition laws.

What steps the Missouri wet organization may take as a result of these setbacks cannot be determined until the return from Europe of Judge Henry S. Priest, head of the organization. Judge Priest is regarded as an "organization Democrat," and various political observers do not consider it likely that he

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For Fall!  
YOU WILL find here this Fall a definite attempt to assist you in the choice of your entire wardrobe. We have planned complete costumes. Choose your COAT or DRESS and note how easily you will find the proper accessories to accompany it.  
MAY WE HAVE THE FAVOR OF A VISIT?

will oppose the party will as expressed in the platform.  
Advice from the Washington headquarters of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment and also from James A. Reed (D.), United States Senator, has been given against further prosecution by the wets of their amendment in this State.

## RAILROADS FACE PENALTY SUITS

Two Companies Neglected to  
Cancel Rate Rises Banned

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Failure of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company and the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railroad to comply promptly with an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission forbidding increases in certain rates has made the two companies liable to penalties of \$5000 each, and penalty suits have been brought against both roads in the courts of Virginia and Indiana, according to an announcement by the Department of Justice. These are among the first cases in which penalties have been sought to punish railroad companies for failure to comply with orders issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission under Section 15 of the Interstate Commerce Act.

The carriers involved in these cases had filed tariffs with the commission, proposing increases in certain freight rates. Protests having been entered by certain interested parties, the commission held hearings, found the proposed increased rates unjustified, and ordered the carriers to cancel the tariffs on or before a specified date.

"The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company failed and neglected to obey that order for a period of 24 days and the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railroad Company for a period of 59 days," it was stated by the Department of Justice. "The Interstate Commerce Act provides a penalty of \$5000 for each day's disobedience of such an order. In each case the Government claims the forfeiture for only one day."

## BOSTON "Y" PATRONS INVITED TO NAHANT

Arthur S. Johnson, president of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, and Arthur Perry Jr. have joined again this year in issuing invitations for the annual outing of the various men who are assisting the Y. M. C. A. through committee service, together with the secretarial staff.

The outing will be held at "Craigmere," the summer home of Mr. Perry at the corner of Willow Road and Cliff Street, Nahant, on Saturday, Sept. 25. A clambake will be held on the beach in front of Mr. Perry's home at 12:30, and following this there will be a discussion of association problems at the Nahant Town Hall. Last year the outing was held at the summer home of Mr. Johnson at Nahant.

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WINTER  
CRUISES

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A copy of "Pleasure Cruises" will be sent upon request without obligation to you.

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## FORMER HOMES CALLING ALIENS

7078 Return in One Month  
—Tourists Now Through  
Incoming Ships

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—A total of 38,379 aliens entered the United States during the first month of the new fiscal year, according to Harry E. Hull, Commissioner-General of Immigration. Only 23,233 of these, however, were classified as immigrants, the balance being made up of tourists and temporary visitors.

The number of departing aliens during the same month of June was unusually heavy, 17,970 returning visitors passing through the official turnstiles, and 7078 others returning abroad for the purpose of re-making their homes.

"While the admissions during July were below the monthly average for the last fiscal year," Mr. Hull said, "the departures for the month exceeded the average for that period. During the last fiscal year aliens were admitted at the rate of 41,342 a month and departed at the rate of 18,900 a month."

"The bulk of the immigrant aliens admitted during July last," he continued, "came from the countries on the Western Hemisphere, with Canada and Mexico leading by far. These two countries, with an approximate average of 6000 apiece, contributed more than one-half of the total for the month." Germany followed next in the list, he indicated, with a total of 1623, and was closely followed by the Irish Free State, Great Britain, and Italy.

"Many Americans responded to the lure of strange countries during the latter part of June and the first part of July, the vacation exodus to Europe being at its height at that time," Mr. Hull said. The statistics of the department show that nearly 50,000 Americans left the United States during June, and over 85,000 departed during July. "Many of them are now returning," the commissioner explained, "approximately 26,000 of them having come back this month."

There were 1746 aliens debarred from entering the United States during July, the records of the immigration department show. Failure to present the proper immigration visas was the principal cause of rejection. Over 800 were deported during the month, over half of them because they had entered without the proper visas, it was explained.

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## Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

## Charming Walled-in Gardens Where Once Were Rubbish Heaps

London  
Special Correspondence  
HOW Maj. J. B. Vernon became a garden architect was told by his wife to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"It seemed selfish to make a garden and not let people see it," said Mrs. Vernon. "My husband therefore declared that as his was going to be the most beautiful garden in London he meant to make a hole in the wall so that everybody could look through into it. And," she laughed, "he made the hole in the wall before he made the garden! At last someone said, 'You have a beautiful garden; won't you make one for us?' Before that we finished some other neighbor said the same thing. And so our friends came and made a business for us!"

Since that time, about four years ago, Major Vernon has designed so many gardens in London that he has lost count of them. Last year and the year before he won the silver cup at the Chelsea flower shows for a formal garden.

## Seen Through a Peep Hole

The writer was led outside to look through the hole in the wall at the original garden which started this campaign for beautifying London's dreary little waste places. There, framed in the brickwork, was the most delightful formal garden that could be imagined. There was a little oblong pond with steps leading down into it, and water lilies floating on its surface, and in the center stood the stone figure of a child holding a shell. The cool trickle of the water issuing from the shell, the profusion of greenery and flowers, tall white lilies prominent among them, the charm and individuality of this little walled-in space left an unforgettable impression of peace and beauty on a sunny day.

"It was nothing but a heap of sardine tins," said Mrs. Vernon, "and all the people in the lane, most of whom are sculptors, laughed at the idea that anything could be done with it. He's got in the garden, the wife and able assistant of the designer added reflectively. "When he sees a rubbish heap he knows before it is even measured up what it can be made to look like. He has visualized a complete picture of it. It is all spontaneous. No doubt his experience as an amateur painter has helped him."

## Architectural Design

Even if there had been nothing growing in the garden it would still have been a charming design, and it was furnished with many delightful things, including a lovely big Roman terra-cotta jar and a gray seat on a strip of yellow paving, which formed an original contrast. The red tiles on the roof of a summer house at one end of the garden, and the red tiles on the little terrace at the opposite end, and the black trellis over the wall all contributed to a good color scheme for winter time when there are no flowers.

Just inside the garden gate was a little eight-foot square "lobby" at the side of the house forming an entrance to the garden proper. This in itself was a delightful corner with a wall fountain gushing from a yellow dolphin's head into a well built of Welsh stone, with a slab of limestone, forming a shelf above the well, stood a terra-cotta figure by Gilbert Bayes colored in the della Robbia style. It seemed almost incredible that such a tiny place could have been laid out to hold so much beauty.

Major Vernon's theory is that there is no patch of ground with which one cannot do something. If it cannot be made into a garden, he maintains that it can at any rate be made into an architecturally attractive courtyard, and he gets color where flowers will not grow by using many colored pavements.

"One finds few flowers in Italy," he remarked; "the gardens are in style more architectural than anything else."

But generally Major Vernon has flowers in the gardens he designs; for, as he says, they will grow in tubs even if they won't grow anywhere else.

**Flowers Even in London**  
"For many years people have been taught that flowers won't grow in London," he explained, "and so I say 'come and see.' He leads them to the end of a neighboring square where he has what he calls his "shop window." This he considers too elaborate as a garden and justified only by its purpose of showing, in the midst of an exhibition of unrestrained bloom.

The less critical writers, however, found joy in the radiant color produced by clumps of gladioli, anemones, dahlias, lilies and roses with blue violas at their feet. Yet once this spot of riotous color had been

a rubbish heap, as a couple of photographs taken before and after the transformation process testified.

"Some flowers are easy to grow in London," said Major Vernon, "and some are difficult, but sweet peas, I should say, are about the only thing that are not worth trying at all. We are growing carnations as you see, though they are difficult, and look at the lilies; many varieties grow very well. People," he continued, "are astonished when they see these water lilies, but they really grow quite easily. Roses won't last more than about a couple of years and have then to be replaced. A London garden has constantly to be refilled, but then the space is much smaller to fill than a country garden. We don't mind growing what are usually called 'common' flowers. Anything that will give color is what is wanted. Nasturtiums are very useful. Anemones, marigolds, and lupins are a good deal, but dahlias are difficult. Monkshood and tunkia are good, and foxgloves do well in a dark corner."

## Near the House a Formal Garden

One point Major Vernon is insistent upon. In his opinion, the only suitable garden near the house is a formal garden, which he thinks should carry on the lines of the house and be a part of it. When one has a big garden to plan he feels one can then gradually go out into the less formal garden and then into the wild one.

There are some marvelous gardens in London little suspected by those who pass the conventional exterior of the house to which they may be attached, Major Vernon assured The Christian Science Monitor representative, and a number of quite large gardens. There is one in Kensington, for instance, in which he introduced a pond 18 feet by 10 feet, and that has an old mulberry tree in it with a trunk so big that one cannot put one's arms around it.

## Gathering Seedlings for Winter Bloom

Few people realize the possibility of carrying the common garden through the winter. In late September and early October hundreds of small plants, seedlings, will be found about the annual beds in the garden. Petunias spring up like weeds; calceolias seed themselves; even sweet peas seedlings will be found. Before the earliest frost can possibly hit them, the desired seedlings will be of sufficient size to take up. They should be carefully potted, precaution being taken to have almost an inch of pebbles at the bottom of the pot for drainage. They should be put in the shade after planting until they are established. When they are finally at home in their new position, they may be placed anywhere out of doors, and will be seen to develop quickly.

When they are brought into the house, before the heavy frosts, and placed in a sunny spot, they begin almost at once to flower, and if the withered blossoms are kept picked, will bloom profusely all winter. English primroses (cowslips), forget-me-nots, and the lovely bellis perennis (English daisy) may be brought in in the same manner. These, however, will not begin to flower till after Christmas.

## Comfort in the Kitchen

So much time is spent by most women in the kitchen that it is wise to make that room as comfortable as possible. One of the very important pieces of furniture which should be there is a revolving stool or chair the height of which can be regulated so the person using it may be up high or down on the ordinary level. A high chair near the sink saves much time and energy when vegetables are being prepared or dishes washed. An old piano stool will come in well for this; so will a small office chair, which can be "run" up and down. When the latter is used, it may be well to remove the back, as it will be in the way at times.

The writer knows a lady who has a lovely kitchen, and during cold weather the family spend much time there. Fresh paper covers the walls; comfortable chairs—or two of them rockers—are in convenient places. An old piano stool will come in well for this; so will a small office chair, which can be "run" up and down. When the latter is used, it may be well to remove the back, as it will be in the way at times.

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By Such Formal Treatment Many a Back Yard Rubbish Heap May Be Converted Into a Garden of Architectural Design and Abundant Bloom.

places; curtains of deep yellow scrim hang at the windows. The curtains used in this kitchen, by the way, had been in use for a long time, and when they were washed it was found in a soap which dyes white it cleanses. The result could not have been better, and the sunny effect of their yellow tone makes that kitchen a joyous room.

## A Way of Preparing a Round Steak

Beat in flour. Have the roaster ready with enough grease to cover the bottom. Put the steak in the hot grease and let it brown on both sides.

Heat a small can of tomatoes together with a small onion. Add a cup or more of water, as the sauce should be very thin. Pour this over the hot steak, cover, put in the oven and bake slowly for 1½ hours. This has a better flavor than when tomato soup is used for a sauce.

## Chicken à la King

This is a particularly fine recipe for the always popular chicken à la King. Another nice thing about the dish, the directions for which are given below, is that it is just as good, even better, when reheated the following day.

Four tablespoonsful of butter, 3 tablespoonsful of minced green pepper, 3 tablespoonsful of flour, ¼ teaspoonful of paprika, 1 tablespoonful of minced pimento, ¼ teaspoonful of salt, 2 cupsful of thin cream, 2½ cupsful of diced cooked chicken, ½ can of mushrooms.

Melt the butter and cook in it the green pepper until the latter is soft. Stir in the flour and seasonings. Add the cream gradually, stirring constantly. When boiling, set over hot water and add the chicken, mushrooms and pimentos.

Serve in ramekins, patty shells, or on toast.

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Have you ever offered, free, a new and helpful guide to planting fall bulbs and perennials—a golden book of suggestions. Everyone interested in flowers should have a copy. It tells what bulbs should be planted in the fall and how they should be handled.

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With an atomizer one merely sprays the hair with Fixo-gén, which dries quickly and supplies the scientific balance of oil and moisture that instantly removes dryness and discoloration. Gives your hair a naturally wavy appearance and a lasting, well-groomed smartness. Send for Fixo-gén today. (Fixo-gén is not a tonic.)

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## Progress in Wall Paper

WALL paper was a product of necessity. Some sort of covering for walls of early European houses was absolutely essential to make the rooms livable. The Greeks and Romans of the Imperial period had been lavish in the use of elaborately woven and embroidered draperies of wool and linen both in their public buildings and their homes, in spite of the fact that their walls were of beautifully polished marble or carefully finished stone or plaster. By means of tapestries and brocades, the ancients met the need for color and decoration. In the seventeenth century, were successful in creating an atmosphere of comfort in their rather rigorous rooms.

But all of these things, even the simpler woven weaves, were costly, and there was great need for some kind of covering that would make the walls look finished and warm without excessive cost. Paper fulfilled these requirements, and once introduced, its vogue spread rapidly. Painted papers, block-printed papers, flock papers and finally roller-printed papers came into the market in increasing quantities, where they rose from very humble beginnings to a level of artistic importance that commanded the services of painters and engravers of note.

**Early Inventors**  
When the Mayflower sailed from Holland to New Plymouth, it is probable that none of its passengers had heard of François, in Rouen, who, in 1620, first ornamented paper as a substitute for cloth, silk and tapestry. These paper prints were introduced into England in 1634. To Jerome Lanyer, was granted a patent for the invention of flock or velvet paper—by which wools were ground

into powder and dusted over a design done on the paper in glue, so that the material adhered to the pattern, giving a very good imitation of damask or brocade velvet. Probably "painted paper" as it was termed in England, was not introduced into the Bay colony until the last years of the seventeenth century.

**The Art Progresses**  
It is to the records of those booksellers and stationers who imported their wares from Europe that one turns for information on the early use of "painted paper" in Boston. It was sold at first in sheets, 22 x 32 in., called "elephant size." Later these were pasted together to make 12-yard lengths. In the earlier stages of manufacture the designs were colored by hand. Stencils of pasteboard were used until blocks of pear and sycamore were substituted and block printing became the method. The process of printing in continuous rolls was patented in England prior to 1800, and was advertised in this country in 1790.

Not until William Morris, born in England in 1834, and his confrères established the craftsman ideals in England were there any great strides in the production of tasteful wall paper. Morris gave to his work between 70 and 80 wall-paper designs alone; and the total of his designs for paper hangings, chintzes, woven stuffs, silk damasks, stamped velvets, carpets and tapestries amounts to nearly 600.

Perhaps the finest wall paper ever made in the United States, comprising the use of 10 colors, each printed slowly by hand, is a wonderful design of roses and peacocks.

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Water ices are made by mixing fruit juices with sirup. Two pints of sirup is made in the following way: 2 lbs. white sugar to 1 pint water. Boil for a few minutes.

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Fleet Quality Human Hair. For Bobbed or Long Hair, each Net Fully Guaranteed. Large or small size Cap or Fringe—Single or Double Mesh.

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With an atomizer one merely sprays the hair with Fixo-gén, which dries quickly and supplies the scientific balance of oil and moisture that instantly removes dryness and discoloration. Gives your hair a naturally wavy appearance and a lasting, well-groomed smartness. Send for Fixo-gén today. (Fixo-gén is not a tonic.)

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Size of Cabinet, 8 inches long, 4 inches wide, 6 inches high.  
Serviceable, ornamental, durable, for top of dresser, commode or sewing room. By parcel post for \$1.50. We also have 41-drawer type at \$1.00. Keep it 30 days, if not satisfactory money will be refunded.

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60 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

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## The Busy Mother's Wardrobe—Keeping It Shipshape

A BUSINESS woman who has been in the habit of always being well dressed generally has quite a problem to face after she is married and a baby or two comes to bless her home. To find time to keep her wardrobe shipshape, her clothing freshened, pressed and mended, is something of a feat, for even with the most efficient engineering, one small baby adds at least about eight hours daily to the average mother's work and countless more spots and wrinkles to her clothes. In what way, to find the time to keep neat when one is pressed by a multitude of small tasks, is a question that thousands of mothers ask every day.

The first fact to be faced is this: the time will never be found; it must be made! Some mothers whose husbands work at night have learned to devote the evening hours, that were formerly loquacious and devoted to keeping up their personal appearance. Others find it most convenient to utilize the spare minutes of the mornings between the time when their husbands depart for work and the children leave for school. A mother who formerly went back to bed after her husband left for work and did not rise until time to get the children's breakfast now utilizes those hours for keeping not only her own but her entire family's clothing in order. Still other homemakers devote all the spare time they can get on a certain day each week to their sewing and mending. And in some neighborhoods a few congenial women meet at one another's houses regularly one afternoon each week.

One woman bakes for a neighbor who doesn't leave her wheel chair, and the latter shows her appreciation by keeping her friend's clothing ready to jump into at a moment's notice. Two other women work together, each by taking care of the other's children one afternoon a week while the free one devotes her time without interruption to mending, sponging and pressing.

Of course, the routine that is best in one household will not always work out to advantage in another. One has to consider all the conditions that govern one's activities and

then adhere faithfully to the system decided upon, if it proves good. But no matter what the routine adopted, there are a number of ways whereby 99 women out of every 100 can eliminate a considerable amount of the pressing, cleaning and mending that they formerly found necessary.

A frock that is not wrinkled needs no pressing. By preventing unnecessary wrinkles, a lot of time that otherwise would be spent over the ironing board may be used for other purposes. So the busier the woman, the more diligently should be cultivated the time-saving habit of placing a gown, coat or jacket properly on a hanger as soon as the garment is removed, and suspending it from a pole or hook where it will not be crushed.

Every mother of small children should have at least one pretty frock in which she feels really well-dressed and that is never under any circumstances worn when she has to care for the little folks. If this is done the last minute before she leaves the house and is removed as soon as she comes home and hung on a hanger, it will look fresh and new for some time with almost no care at all. With this should go a complete set of pretty underwear to be worn only with the "best" frock. Such provision gives a young mother a welcome leeway, though it should not be made the occasion for being lax in keeping the rest of her wardrobe just as immaculate.

The pretty little accessories that come on underwear nowadays in the form of ribbon flowers and rosettes should be removed before the garments are washed. To replace them fasten one part of a snap fastener to the bottom of the ornament and the other part of the fastener to the garment at the spot from which the flower was ripped. This method saves a great deal of time.

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Your favorite summer drink will become more tempting and pleasing when Nuynens' Grenadine is added. For long a favorite in France, Nuynens is now winning favor in America. It gives an inimitable "French" flavor to punches, beverages, gelatin desserts, ice cream, and other desserts. Try this refreshing drink.

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**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
An International Daily Newspaper Publishing SELECTED ADVERTISING







## To Become Bananaized in Cuba Attempt of American Residents

Getting Accustomed to the Country's Food a Matter of Discussion and Resolution With Matrons

ONCE upon a time, before the war, one felt it a matter of delicacy to omit from conversation a discussion of the cost of living and one's intimate economic life. But today, in the American colony, how different! Apparently it takes considerable time and determination for American women to become acclimated, literally, bananaized (platinized), meaning to be able to live upon the food of the country. Wherever one finds two or more American matrons gathered together, one may rest assured that they are discussing food—how to get it, and how to get it with the least difficulty—the least consideration being the price, the greatest whether one can get it at all. When one goes marketing, one takes along the distinct understanding that whatever one intends buying, one will return home with something else. "Accept no substitutes" is not a good slogan in Cuba.

**Outside Havana**  
It is always possible, of course, to get the best American food, well-cooked and immaculately served in Havana. The many fine American hotels in that city, as well as in other places in the island, cater exclusively to the tourists and to the American residents in Cuba. But outside Havana—in the more rural regions American cooking is considered barbarous and uncivilized.

Citrus fruits of every variety abound; an amazingly large number of different sorts of oranges, lemons, pineapples, grapefruit, bananas, and mangoes. And then there are dates, anones, or sugar-apples, zapotes, the mamey, the guava, fig, aguacate and many others known widely among the natives. Mangoes, heavy tropical, sweet or acid, over these one can be enthusiastic. Pineapples, oranges, coconuts, sugar cane are eaten on the street by the natives, Negroes and children in the rural districts. One often sees a bronze little boy or girl, pulling a stalk of sugar cane after him, three times his own length. Many of the children apparently exist entirely on cane, goat's milk and mare's milk.

Spanish turn, or almond paste, and Cuban raspadura, which is the skimmings of cane sirup hardened into cones and wrapped in banana leaves, are the most delicious sweets to be found according to American taste. Raspadura tastes like caramel fudge, but has the slightly rank tang of sugar cane. Guayaba pasta, or marmalade, and jelly, served with little bananas no longer than fingers, in the most common dessert. Americans add cream cheese, imported of course. The preserves made in Cuba are also delicious, especially of the guayabas or guavas, as they are called by Americans—and of coconut. Cuban coffee is not so pleasing; they look, taste and probably are made of egg coarsely blended with heavy sugar, and are not so sweet as are bonbons. Their cakes in sirup are generally soaked in sirup so that spoon seems a necessary accompaniment.

**Like French Bread**  
Cuban bread is remarkably good, more like the French than American, being mostly crust. It is baked very hard, wrapped in banana leaves. A

servant will eat a pound a meal. These, together with plenty of rice and black beans, seasoned with saffron and garlic, comprise his daily diet. Cubans are inordinately fond of bananas and use them in every conceivable manner. There are some 30 or 40 different varieties of bananas in Cuba. The larger ones, when very ripe, are fried, and sometimes a sweet tortilla or omelet is made with them. These are very good. They also slice them thin, when very green, and fry them. These taste like French-fried potatoes, and together with maitake, which is even more like potato chips, form an excellent substitute for bread. Toasted whole green bananas with plenty of butter are delicious.

In the rural districts, one gets butter when one can, and sometimes one goes to Havana for it. It is expensive, going for \$1.25 a pound. The alternative is Danish canned butter, ranging 50c above and below a quarter-pound, or American canned at less, but not so good. The beef one eats is native. There is no cold storage, except in the cities. Ice is of course, almost prohibitive, and there is hardly a refrigerator that will keep it overnight. There are many varieties of beans: black, white navy, garbanzos, which are round like balls and very rich. There are many varieties of sweet potatoes, starchy, colored tubers; violet-gray, pale-gray, pinkish, yellowish, odd-appearing affairs, but good. Yucca is a much utilized tuber, and bread from its flour, called cassava, is excellent, resembling in taste Hebrew mofzah. It is extremely starchy and nutritious, and cooks to a paste in soups, making them very rich and heavy. There is always bacalao, or dried codfish, in great slabs, which the native cooks with garlic and oil, peppers and tomatoes. The winter is the fresh vegetable season in the island, of course. And such peppers, tomatoes, beans, lettuce, cabbages!

**Cuban Meals**  
Desayuna is the first meal with which the Cuban breaks his fast. This meal is a very light one and also an early one. Offices and stores are open at 7 or 8 o'clock, before the sun gets down to business in earnest.

Almuerzo is usually from 11:30 to 1. This is composed of heavy soup—potage of beans and many other vegetables, sometimes fish. Follows many courses, served as do the French, a plate for each dish: fish, meat, rice, beans, fried bananas always either ripe or green, in season aguacate or alligator pear with every dish, even into the soup. And la comida or dinner, at 7 or 8, is a repetition almost exactly, with the addition in the better homes of a fowl, a tortilla or san cocho, which is a fowl or meat of some sort, steamed slowly for many hours with every vegetable obtainable and served in soup-plates with the liquor. Turkeys are more reasonable and plentiful than any other meat. Cuban pork is probably the best meat to be purchased, and in the rural districts it is barbecued over a fire with much success, wrapped in banana leaves.

Lechoncito, otherwise sucking-pig, thus prepared, or pavo, turkey, stuffed a la Cubana, are highly considered at all festivities.

**SUNSET STORIES**  
Christopher Crab

ONCE upon a time there was a teeny weeny baby crab, called Christopher. He wasn't always Christopher, you know; at first he hadn't any name at all. But as he possessed a lot of little brothers, and as they all looked very like himself, it was necessary to find some special way of being able to distinguish Christopher from the rest. With this idea in view, Papa Crab approached Mamma Crab.

"My dear," said he in a fatherly, crackle way, "what do you think we ought to call this baby crab of ours? I certainly think that he ought to have a name!"

"I know," said Mamma Crab, "we'll call him Christopher!"

"The very thing!" exclaimed Papa. So Christopher he became.

Now Christopher lived in a pool beside the sea. The pool had been in his family for generations or, to be more exact, for generations Christopher's family had been in it, and he thought it the most wonderful pool in all the world.

One day some little people came to paddle there. Christopher felt so excited, he had never seen any human folk before; and instead of hiding himself beneath a rock, he clambered up on top, and sat and watched them. There names were Margaret, Allison, Joan, and Alec. He knew, for he heard them talking to one another.

Suddenly, one of them gave a tremendous shout, and before Christopher quite realized what had happened, he had been lifted out of his pool, and popped, unceremoniously, into Allison's tiny pail. The pail was very nearly full of water, but he found a lot of shells and sand and seaweed at the bottom, so he wasn't long in hiding himself.

After a while they boarded a ferry boat and Christopher thought he had better come up again just to find out where he was. He tried to climb out of the bucket and have a look around, but sharp eyes and nimble fingers proved too much for him. At last, however, his little friends forgot all about him for a moment, and in that one brief moment the little fellow made good his escape and managed to slip away without being missed.

"My word!" remarked young Christopher, to himself. "I'd no idea the world was all like this!" And neither had any one else, it comes to that, for practically all that the poor little crab could see was dozens and dozens

of pairs of feet! After a while the ferry boat gave a bump, the gangways were lowered and the passengers flocked on shore. But most immediately just as many others flocked on board and the return sail was soon begun. Christopher was just wondering what to do when he became aware that someone was bending toward him.

"Look, Billy, look!—a baby crab!" And for the second time that afternoon a child's chubby fingers closed about him. His new admirer was a little girl named Bunty, who smiled down at him in an understanding way.

"Poor wee thing," said Bunty, "poor wee thing! Your mother must be wondering where you are." "Are you going to drop him overboard?" asked Billy.

"No, no!" replied his sister, in surprise. "No, no! I don't suppose I'd do a thing like that!" And, removing the sweets from a paper bag, she deposited her little friend inside it.

"As soon as we reach the landing-stage," she added, "I'll carry him down to the beach as fast as I can. I guess he lives in one of those lovely pools."

So that is how Christopher Crab reached home once more, and grew to be a big crab, just like Father.

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100 rooms with private bath, \$355.50 to \$356.00  
100 rooms with private bath, \$356.50 to \$357.00  
100 rooms with private bath, \$357.50 to \$35



D Friday—

Buildings go on interest in our Savings Department.

*Next Dividend Due*  
*January 1st*

Exempt from State tax,  
and no limit placed on  
amount which may be  
deposited.

*Last dividend at*

rate of 4½%

**MALDEN TRUST CO.**  
94-98 Pleasant St., Malden, Mass.

**Every Investor  
Should Have  
this Book**

Here is complete and  
authoritative information  
about First Mort-

gage Bonds. This 24 page book will give you the complete story of how First Mortgage Bonds are issued—the kind of

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1921

safeguards they must have back of them to assure payment of principal and interest. It answers your questions. Send for this book before you invest. Write today.

**UNITED STATES MORTGAGE BOND CO., LTD.**  
100 N. W. Second St., Miami, Florida  
Capital Paid Up \$1,000,000  
Reserve Fund \$1,000,000  
Total Assets \$2,000,000

For more facts, "United States Mortgage Bonds" and "United States Mortgage Bonds as a Practical Investment," write for them today.

**North American Company**  
**COMMON STOCK**

1921	\$155,788.65	Surplus	\$32,860.00
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1925 632,084.050 119,139.  
**Complete information furnished**  
 upon request  
 Listed on the New York Stock Exchange  
**W. R. BULL & CO.**  
 Incorporated  
 207 State Street, Bridgeport, Conn.  
 Telephone Noble 3400

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**DIVIDENDS**

Norwalk Tire & Rubber Company declared a dividend of 20 cents on common payable Oct. 1. Previous to the last payment of 20 cents a share, the company had been paying 40 cents a share quarterly.

Industrial Acceptance Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend

15% per cent on the first preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

L. C. Smith & Corona Typewriter Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$0.50 on common and \$3.75 on preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 21.

United Verde Extension declared quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 6.

Hooper Consolidated Gold Mines declared the regular monthly dividend of 15 cents, payable Oct. 7 to stock of record Sept. 21.

Western Electric declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share on the

common, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 25.

Rand-Kardex Bureau, Inc., directors declared the regular cash dividend of 7 cents a share on the common stock, payable Oct. 9 to stock of record Sept. 26. Also the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

United States Industrial Alcohol Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of

Mortgage Bond Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 20 per cent payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 20.

McCord Radiator declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75c on class "A" stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Saint Regis Paper Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50c on the common and \$1.75 on the preferred, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record

Sept. 20.

Northern New York Utilities declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¢ on the common, payable Sept. 23 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Northern Power Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¢ on the common, payable Sept. 23 to stock of record Sept. 20.

National Fuel Gas Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¢ on the common, payable Sept. 23 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Torrington Company directors declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¢ on the common, payable Sept. 23 to stock of record Sept. 24.

The Great Western Dividend of 2 percent on the preferred stock of the C. G. & N. Y. Company will be paid Sept. 1 to stock of record Sept. 1.

American Window Glass declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½¢ on the common and 1¼¢ on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 24.

Crucible Steel declared the regular quarterly \$1.25 common dividend, payable Oct. 30 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Orpheum Circuit declared three regular monthly dividends of 16½ cents each, payable Nov. 1, Dec. 1 and Jan. 1 to stock of record Sept. 27.

Newton Steel Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common and \$1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record.

White Eagle Oil & Refining Company declared the regular quarterly 50 cents dividend, payable Oct. 20 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Sept. 22.  
Magma Copper Company declared the regular quarterly 75 cents dividend, payable Oct. 5 to stock of record Oct. 1.  
Liquid Carbonic Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 90 cents a share on the common, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.

**ROCK ISLAND'S GROSS INCREASES**  
NEW YORK, Sept. 17—"August gross revenue of Rock Island Lines is estimated at \$12,537,000, an increase of 8.4 per cent over August, 1925," said Chairman Brown of the road's executive committee. "No estimate of passenger revenue has been made."

**BETHLEHEM STEEL AT 86 PER CENT**  
Bethlehem Steel is operating at 86 per cent capacity, compared with 81 per cent the latter part of August and 72 per cent in July.

100



## MEAT PRICES UP BUT LAMBS BREAK SHARPLY

Steers Near Season's Peak—  
Hogs Irregularly Firm—  
Record Sheep Receipts

CHICAGO, Sept. 17 (Special).—A flurry on the Chicago live stock market this week which had most of the earmarks of being permanent, carried fed yearling steers to \$12, and heavy bullocks to \$11.75, practically as high as any time this season. Upturns all along the line in fed steers is largely 50 cents, in-between heaves often showing more advance.

Readjustment to a new crop basis continued to feature the hog market, light hogs shoting 50 to 75 cents, while in-between weights butchers held steady, and heavy butchers and packing sows advanced unevenly but substantially.

The outstanding event in the ovine trade was the somewhat expected sharp break in feeder lambs, values dropping \$1 while fat lambs lost 25 to 50 cents. Both fat and sheep receipts were the largest of the year locally and in the aggregate, according to a report issued by the Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Fed steers above \$11.75 became numerous on the stock advance. Local load of yearlings made \$11.50 to \$11.75, mixed steer and heifer yearlings reaching \$11.85. The \$12 offerings comprised 71 head that scaled 811 pounds.

Many weighty steers sold at \$11 to \$11.50, of special interest among the wealthy butchers being 141 and 1450-pound averages at \$11.75; 1495-pound averages at \$11.50 and 1624-pound kinds at \$10.75, prices which were \$1.50 to \$2 over the mid-August low time.

Early in the week light hogs sold upward to \$14.65, but at the close the peak on new crop offerings was \$13.75. Illustrating the readjustment which is going on in the swine trade, packing sows at the close were turning largely at \$10 to \$12 contrasted with \$9.25 to \$11.40 late a week earlier.

Butchers scaling 2500 pounds sold late at \$13.50 closer to top lights than any time in weeks; while 300 to 450-pound butchers turned largely at \$12.10 to \$12.50. In other words, the spread which a few weeks ago was the widest in trade history at \$4 has been narrowed to \$3.50. The average cost is now above \$12, the highest in weeks.

At the western end, the made \$15, most range lambs going on slaughter at \$14.25 to \$14.75. While natives sold upward to \$14.85, a spread between \$13.75 and \$14.25 absorbed the bulk.

As the week closed, feeder lambs bulked largely at \$14 downward, indicating the export market was not so hot as \$15 was paid rather freely early in the week.

A liberal supply of thin lambs is awaiting the market, and the \$13.75 inter-mountain steers, excessive rainfall over the corn belt feeding areas was probably influential in checking corn demand.

INVESTMENT DEMAND  
FOR SECURITIES IS  
STILL MANIFESTED

Moody's Weekly Review of Financial Conditions in its current issue says in part:

A good investment demand is manifesting itself. Corporation bond prices have been made a new high record, and there is evidence of steady public absorption of stocks.

Money rates are creeping upward faster than in normal for this season. Commercial paper discounts are also laterally rising above all quotations back to April, 1924.

As the week, unless it crosses 4% per cent or thereabouts, does not look like much of a bear point; and, on the other hand, there is a fair chance that it may do this before the first of November.

There are many signs of stability in the market quite frequently changes in trend around the middle of November.

On the one hand, there is no reliable word of estimating the duration of this distributing market, and on the other, there seems to be nothing immediately threatening in sight.

RAIL EFFICIENCY  
SHOWN IN REPORT  
FOR MONTH OF JULY

During July Class 1 roads handled freight traffic with the greatest efficiency and speed on record for that month, says the Bureau of Railway Economics. Not only was traffic moved faster, but cars were loaded more nearly to capacity, and the show a continued increase in efficiency with which freight is transported.

The daily average movement of freight cars in July was 2,300 miles, the highest for any July on record, 2,300 miles more than the previous July, and 2,700 miles over July, 1925, and 5 miles better than the previous July.

In computing the average movement a day, account is taken of all freight cars in service, including those in transit, in process of being loaded and unloaded, and undergoing repairs.

The average load a car in July was 23 tons, an increase of 100 pounds over a ton over July, 1925 and four-fifths of a ton over July, 1924, but a decrease of nine-tenths of a ton under July, 1923.

SILVER JUBILEE OF  
GILLETTE RAZOR CO.

The twenty-eighth of this month will mark the end of a quarter century of existence for the Gillette Safety Razor Company.

On Sept. 28, 1901, the original Gillette Safety Razor Company was incorporated under Maine laws. King C. Gillette, then living in Brookline, Mass., and Edwin J. Stewart and Jacob Heilborn, two fellow-townsmen, each paid in \$10 for one share of stock. This \$30 was the original capital of the company which now has outstanding 2,000,000 shares selling in the market for \$185,000,000.

In the first Gillette dividend was \$1.00 per share, which was paid in 1906. Since that time the company has paid dividends totaling \$4,497,691. From a total of \$1,000,000 in 1906, the sales have mounted to 14,662,098 razors and 23,888,000 extra blades (tens) of blades in 1925.

Since 1910, Gillette's earnings have each year been larger than those of the preceding year, since 1906, each year's dividend payments have exceeded those of the previous year.

As for the future, Chairman J. E. Gillette says: "If the same policies are maintained in the coming years, there would appear to be no reason why the record of these years should not equal and perhaps surpass that of the last quarter of a century."

NEW YORK BANK RATE  
The Federal Reserve Bank has made no change in its discount rate of 4% per cent.

## NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Albany & Susq 3 1/2% '46	88	Paramount Bond 5 1/2% '51	97 1/2
Am Express 4 1/2% '46	93 1/2	Penn R R gen 4 1/2% '55	97 1/2
Am Elec 3 1/2% '46	93 1/2	Penn R R 2d 5 1/2% '55	101 1/2
Am Cotton Oil 5% '31	95 1/2	Penn R R 3d 5 1/2% '55	105 1/2
Am Mach Pk 5% '31	104	Penn R R 4th 5 1/2% '55	111 1/2
Am R R 3 1/2% '46	97 1/2	Penn R R 5th 5 1/2% '55	107 1/2
Am Smelting 5 1/2% '46	100 1/2	Penn R R 6th 5 1/2% '55	113 1/2
Am T & T 4 1/2% '46	97 1/2	Penn R R 7th 5 1/2% '55	119 1/2
Am T & T 5 1/2% '46	97 1/2	Penn R R 8th 5 1/2% '55	125 1/2
Am T & T 6 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 9th 5 1/2% '55	131 1/2
Am T & T 7 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 10th 5 1/2% '55	137 1/2
Am T & T 8 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 11th 5 1/2% '55	143 1/2
Am T & T 9 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 12th 5 1/2% '55	149 1/2
Am T & T 10 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 13th 5 1/2% '55	155 1/2
Am T & T 11 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 14th 5 1/2% '55	161 1/2
Am T & T 12 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 15th 5 1/2% '55	167 1/2
Am T & T 13 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 16th 5 1/2% '55	173 1/2
Am T & T 14 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 17th 5 1/2% '55	179 1/2
Am T & T 15 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 18th 5 1/2% '55	185 1/2
Am T & T 16 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 19th 5 1/2% '55	191 1/2
Am T & T 17 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 20th 5 1/2% '55	197 1/2
Am T & T 18 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 21st 5 1/2% '55	203 1/2
Am T & T 19 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 22nd 5 1/2% '55	209 1/2
Am T & T 20 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 23rd 5 1/2% '55	215 1/2
Am T & T 21 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 24th 5 1/2% '55	221 1/2
Am T & T 22 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 25th 5 1/2% '55	227 1/2
Am T & T 23 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 26th 5 1/2% '55	233 1/2
Am T & T 24 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 27th 5 1/2% '55	239 1/2
Am T & T 25 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 28th 5 1/2% '55	245 1/2
Am T & T 26 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 29th 5 1/2% '55	251 1/2
Am T & T 27 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 30th 5 1/2% '55	257 1/2
Am T & T 28 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 31st 5 1/2% '55	263 1/2
Am T & T 29 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 32nd 5 1/2% '55	269 1/2
Am T & T 30 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 33rd 5 1/2% '55	275 1/2
Am T & T 31 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 34th 5 1/2% '55	281 1/2
Am T & T 32 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 35th 5 1/2% '55	287 1/2
Am T & T 33 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 36th 5 1/2% '55	293 1/2
Am T & T 34 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 37th 5 1/2% '55	299 1/2
Am T & T 35 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 38th 5 1/2% '55	305 1/2
Am T & T 36 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 39th 5 1/2% '55	311 1/2
Am T & T 37 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 40th 5 1/2% '55	317 1/2
Am T & T 38 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 41st 5 1/2% '55	323 1/2
Am T & T 39 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 42nd 5 1/2% '55	329 1/2
Am T & T 40 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 43rd 5 1/2% '55	335 1/2
Am T & T 41 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 44th 5 1/2% '55	341 1/2
Am T & T 42 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 45th 5 1/2% '55	347 1/2
Am T & T 43 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 46th 5 1/2% '55	353 1/2
Am T & T 44 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 47th 5 1/2% '55	359 1/2
Am T & T 45 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 48th 5 1/2% '55	365 1/2
Am T & T 46 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 49th 5 1/2% '55	371 1/2
Am T & T 47 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 50th 5 1/2% '55	377 1/2
Am T & T 48 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 51st 5 1/2% '55	383 1/2
Am T & T 49 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 52nd 5 1/2% '55	389 1/2
Am T & T 50 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 53rd 5 1/2% '55	395 1/2
Am T & T 51 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 54th 5 1/2% '55	401 1/2
Am T & T 52 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 55th 5 1/2% '55	407 1/2
Am T & T 53 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 56th 5 1/2% '55	413 1/2
Am T & T 54 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 57th 5 1/2% '55	419 1/2
Am T & T 55 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 58th 5 1/2% '55	425 1/2
Am T & T 56 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 59th 5 1/2% '55	431 1/2
Am T & T 57 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 60th 5 1/2% '55	437 1/2
Am T & T 58 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 61st 5 1/2% '55	443 1/2
Am T & T 59 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 62nd 5 1/2% '55	449 1/2
Am T & T 60 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 63rd 5 1/2% '55	455 1/2
Am T & T 61 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 64th 5 1/2% '55	461 1/2
Am T & T 62 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 65th 5 1/2% '55	467 1/2
Am T & T 63 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 66th 5 1/2% '55	473 1/2
Am T & T 64 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 67th 5 1/2% '55	479 1/2
Am T & T 65 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 68th 5 1/2% '55	485 1/2
Am T & T 66 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 69th 5 1/2% '55	491 1/2
Am T & T 67 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 70th 5 1/2% '55	497 1/2
Am T & T 68 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 71st 5 1/2% '55	503 1/2
Am T & T 69 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 72nd 5 1/2% '55	509 1/2
Am T & T 70 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 73rd 5 1/2% '55	515 1/2
Am T & T 71 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 74th 5 1/2% '55	521 1/2
Am T & T 72 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 75th 5 1/2% '55	527 1/2
Am T & T 73 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 76th 5 1/2% '55	533 1/2
Am T & T 74 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 77th 5 1/2% '55	539 1/2
Am T & T 75 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 78th 5 1/2% '55	545 1/2
Am T & T 76 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 79th 5 1/2% '55	551 1/2
Am T & T 77 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 80th 5 1/2% '55	557 1/2
Am T & T 78 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 81st 5 1/2% '55	563 1/2
Am T & T 79 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 82nd 5 1/2% '55	569 1/2
Am T & T 80 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 83rd 5 1/2% '55	575 1/2
Am T & T 81 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 84th 5 1/2% '55	581 1/2
Am T & T 82 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 85th 5 1/2% '55	587 1/2
Am T & T 83 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 86th 5 1/2% '55	593 1/2
Am T & T 84 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 87th 5 1/2% '55	599 1/2
Am T & T 85 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 88th 5 1/2% '55	605 1/2
Am T & T 86 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 89th 5 1/2% '55	611 1/2
Am T & T 87 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 90th 5 1/2% '55	617 1/2
Am T & T 88 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 91st 5 1/2% '55	623 1/2
Am T & T 89 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 92nd 5 1/2% '55	629 1/2
Am T & T 90 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 93rd 5 1/2% '55	635 1/2
Am T & T 91 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 94th 5 1/2% '55	641 1/2
Am T & T 92 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 95th 5 1/2% '55	647 1/2
Am T & T 93 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 96th 5 1/2% '55	653 1/2
Am T & T 94 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 97th 5 1/2% '55	659 1/2
Am T & T 95 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 98th 5 1/2% '55	665 1/2
Am T & T 96 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 99th 5 1/2% '55	671 1/2
Am T & T 97 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 100th 5 1/2% '55	677 1/2
Am T & T 98 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 101st 5 1/2% '55	683 1/2
Am T & T 99 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 102nd 5 1/2% '55	689 1/2
Am T & T 100 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 103rd 5 1/2% '55	695 1/2
Am T & T 101 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 104th 5 1/2% '55	701 1/2
Am T & T 102 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 105th 5 1/2% '55	707 1/2
Am T & T 103 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 106th 5 1/2% '55	713 1/2
Am T & T 104 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 107th 5 1/2% '55	719 1/2
Am T & T 105 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 108th 5 1/2% '55	725 1/2
Am T & T 106 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 109th 5 1/2% '55	731 1/2
Am T & T 107 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 110th 5 1/2% '55	737 1/2
Am T & T 108 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 111th 5 1/2% '55	743 1/2
Am T & T 109 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 112th 5 1/2% '55	749 1/2
Am T & T 110 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 113th 5 1/2% '55	755 1/2
Am T & T 111 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 114th 5 1/2% '55	761 1/2
Am T & T 112 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 115th 5 1/2% '55	767 1/2
Am T & T 113 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 116th 5 1/2% '55	773 1/2
Am T & T 114 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 117th 5 1/2% '55	779 1/2
Am T & T 115 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 118th 5 1/2% '55	785 1/2
Am T & T 116 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 119th 5 1/2% '55	791 1/2
Am T & T 117 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 120th 5 1/2% '55	797 1/2
Am T & T 118 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 121st 5 1/2% '55	803 1/2
Am T & T 119 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 122nd 5 1/2% '55	809 1/2
Am T & T 120 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 123rd 5 1/2% '55	815 1/2
Am T & T 121 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 124th 5 1/2% '55	821 1/2
Am T & T 122 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 125th 5 1/2% '55	827 1/2
Am T & T 123 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 126th 5 1/2% '55	833 1/2
Am T & T 124 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 127th 5 1/2% '55	839 1/2
Am T & T 125 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 128th 5 1/2% '55	845 1/2
Am T & T 126 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 129th 5 1/2% '55	851 1/2
Am T & T 127 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 130th 5 1/2% '55	857 1/2
Am T & T 128 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 131st 5 1/2% '55	863 1/2
Am T & T 129 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 132nd 5 1/2% '55	869 1/2
Am T & T 130 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 133rd 5 1/2% '55	875 1/2
Am T & T 131 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 134th 5 1/2% '55	881 1/2
Am T & T 132 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 135th 5 1/2% '55	887 1/2
Am T & T 133 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 136th 5 1/2% '55	893 1/2
Am T & T 134 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 137th 5 1/2% '55	899 1/2
Am T & T 135 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 138th 5 1/2% '55	905 1/2
Am T & T 136 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 139th 5 1/2% '55	911 1/2
Am T & T 137 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 140th 5 1/2% '55	917 1/2
Am T & T 138 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 141st 5 1/2% '55	923 1/2
Am T & T 139 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 142nd 5 1/2% '55	929 1/2
Am T & T 140 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 143rd 5 1/2% '55	935 1/2
Am T & T 141 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 144th 5 1/2% '55	941 1/2
Am T & T 142 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 145th 5 1/2% '55	947 1/2
Am T & T 143 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 146th 5 1/2% '55	953 1/2
Am T & T 144 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 147th 5 1/2% '55	959 1/2
Am T & T 145 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 148th 5 1/2% '55	965 1/2
Am T & T 146 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 149th 5 1/2% '55	971 1/2
Am T & T 147 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 150th 5 1/2% '55	977 1/2
Am T & T 148 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 151st 5 1/2% '55	983 1/2
Am T & T 149 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 152nd 5 1/2% '55	989 1/2
Am T & T 150 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 153rd 5 1/2% '55	995 1/2
Am T & T 151 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 154th 5 1/2% '55	1001 1/2
Am T & T 152 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 155th 5 1/2% '55	1007 1/2
Am T & T 153 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 156th 5 1/2% '55	1013 1/2
Am T & T 154 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 157th 5 1/2% '55	1019 1/2
Am T & T 155 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 158th 5 1/2% '55	1025 1/2
Am T & T 156 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 159th 5 1/2% '55	1031 1/2
Am T & T 157 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 160th 5 1/2% '55	1037 1/2
Am T & T 158 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 161st 5 1/2% '55	1043 1/2
Am T & T 159 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 162nd 5 1/2% '55	1049 1/2
Am T & T 160 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 163rd 5 1/2% '55	1055 1/2
Am T & T 161 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 164th 5 1/2% '55	1061 1/2
Am T & T 162 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 165th 5 1/2% '55	1067 1/2
Am T & T 163 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 166th 5 1/2% '55	1073 1/2
Am T & T 164 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 167th 5 1/2% '55	1079 1/2
Am T & T 165 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 168th 5 1/2% '55	1085 1/2
Am T & T 166 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 169th 5 1/2% '55	1091 1/2
Am T & T 167 1/2% '46	102 1/2	Penn R R 170th 5 1/2% '55</	



## Chicago's Down-Town Is to Have a New Billiard and Bowling Place

**CHICAGO, Sept. 17**—Preliminary opening of what is declared to be the largest and finest billiard and bowling establishment in Chicago's down-town district is announced here for Monday, Sept. 18, at 8 o'clock. The new "fastest," which counts a season lost when it does not set up new world records in both team and individual scoring; two big leagues of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company, Crane Company, General Electric and others. Some of the leagues range in age

President of the National Championship Three-Cushion Billiard League, and for 50 years a proprietor of recreation rooms of this type in the Loop here.

Forty alleys for ten-pins, 20 drive abreast on the third and fourth floors and 36 billiard tables, including a row of Egyptian tables on the second floor are to be initiated, and more are to be put into service later when the new building is placed Oct. 9. The center is located in the seven-story Wabash-Congress Building.

Significance is added to the Monday opening by the exodus of many famous bowling leagues from other cities to the new center. The 1926-27 schedule campaigns in the new house. These changes include the Randolph Bowling League, "the world's

Chicago Rotary Club Bowling league and its ladies' teams will initiate 16 of the new alleys on Monday. The telephone leagues will open others, while half a dozen leagues of women bowlers will begin operations. It is announced that the Central State Bowlers' Association eighth annual tournament will be held at the center of the year except the American Bowling Congress, is the first large tourney scheduled for the new house. It will start on Dec. 5, states Peter P. Rowley, tourney supervisor for the Central Association.

The opening of the new house brings the total equipment of the Bensinger organization to nearly 400 alleys and tables in the Loop district. Mr. Bensinger, president of the organization, says the "chain store" idea into the recreation field.

In a decision made public here, President Sexton exonerated the Des Moines, Lincoln, Omaha and Tulsa clubs and the Tulsa club and the club of charges filed by Oklahoma City fans involving alleged irregularities designed to aid Des Moines in its close pennant race with Tulsa.

Commenting on the decision President Sexton warned against insinuations against irregularity of the sport, "There should be no insinuation and be given the consequences of charges."

The complaint, first filed with Baseball Commissioner K. M. Landis and referred by him to President Sexton included a statement that the club had declared that his team was "for Des Moines" and would "see that Oklahoma City does not win the pennant. Mills is the only thing in our way."

The decision exonerates Mills of thought or intention of wrong doing.

President Sexton found that charges that a scandalous game was staged in Tulsa on July 23 was not raised and

The Argentinians made their debut in the Tulsa match which they won yesterday by vanquishing Roslyn 10 goals to 3, in the second game of the tournament at the Meadowbrook Club.

They scored 7 to 1 at the end of the first chukker, the South Americans had no difficulty in remaining in front throughout the game. L. L. Lacey accounted for five goals and C. N. Land, three. Manuel Andrade and Roslyn Argentinians unintentionally knocked in one of the tallies for Roslyn. The summary:

ARGENTINES	ROSLYN
1—J. C. Nelson.....	Morgan Belmont
2—L. L. Land.....	Ed. Fred Roe
3—L. L. Land.....	Ed. Fred Roe
4—Back—M. Andrade, Malcolm Stevenson	
5—Lacey.....	Argentinians 10, Roslyn 3, Goals—
6—L. L. Land.....	Argentinians 10, Roslyn 3, Goals—
7—Lacey.....	Argentinians 10, Roslyn 3, Goals—
8—Lacey.....	Argentinians 10, Roslyn 3, Goals—
9—Lacey.....	Argentinians 10, Roslyn 3, Goals—
10—Lacey.....	Argentinians 10, Roslyn 3, Goals—
11—Lacey.....	Argentinians 10, Roslyn 3, Goals—
12—Lacey.....	Argentinians 10, Roslyn 3, Goals—
13—Lacey.....	Argentinians 10, Roslyn 3, Goals—
14—Lacey.....	Argentinians 10, Roslyn 3, Goals—
15—Lacey.....	Argentinians 10, Roslyn 3, Goals—
16—Lacey.....	Argentinians 10, Roslyn 3, Goals—
17—Lacey.....	Argentinians 10, Roslyn 3, Goals—
18—Lacey.....	Argentinians 10, Roslyn 3, Goals—
19—Lacey.....	Argentinians 10, Roslyn 3, Goals—
20—Lacey.....	Argentinians 10, Roslyn 3, Goals—

SCRANTON TAKES THIRD STRAIGHT MANCHES

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 17 (AP)—Scranton, champions of the New England

Omaha City complaint included a rumor that weather conditions would have permitted a game, but President Sexton found that more than one inch of rain had fallen during the day.

Postponement of a Lincoln-Des Moines game and subsequent failure to play was also reported. Because of unfavorable weather also was investigated and found to involve no irregularity, Sexton said.

The director declares the failure of the Omaha club to appear in Des Moines on Aug. 31 was unavoidable and discounts the charge that Omaha might have intentionally permitted a forfeiture. "This forfeiture, however, was overruled and the game played," he said.

**BRITTON TURNS "PRO"**

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 17 (AP)—Earl Britton, former team captain of E. Grange on the University of Illinois football team, turned professional yesterday in the series for the Class B championship of the East by defeating Manchester, New England League pennant-winners, 8 to 4. The game was called in the eighth inning because of darkness. Newton, Manchester pitcher, was knocked out of the box in the fifth.

The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	E	
Scranton .....	1	0	1	0	2	3	1	—	8	3	8	
Manchester .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	0	

Batteries—Britton and Urmann; Newton, Murphy and Sukeforth.

**AMUSEMENTS**

**NEW YORK CITY**

**HUDSON THEATRE, WEST 44th ST.**  
Evenings at 8:30  
Matinee Wednesdays and Saturday

**GEORGE M. COHAN'S**  
"THE

New England National Professional Football League. Grange is a member of the New York Yankees.

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**AMUSEMENTS**

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**BOSTON**

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**Home Owners**  
PLYMOUTH Thea, W. 45 St. E. 8:30  
Mata, Thurs. & Sat. 2:30  
Winthrop Ames' Gilbert & Sullivan Opera Co.  
**IOLANTHE**

**PROPLEY** EYES, 8:30  
Tues., Thurs.  
Sat., 2:30  
Management E. E. Olive Ken. 4873-4874

**LASS O'LAUGHTER**  
A COMEDY

**CASINO** Matinee Wed. and Sat. 2:30  
RUSSELL JANNEY'S MUSICAL TRIUMPH  
**VAGABOND KING**  
THE  
Based on McCarthy's "If I Were King"  
MUSIC BY RUDOLPH FRIML  
BOOTH Tues., 45th St., W. of Broadway

1 Year in London—First Time in Boston

**MAJESTIC** **EYES**, at 8:15  
Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15

**HOUDINI** Magic

**"SHE COULDN'T SAY NO!"** with **FLORENCE MOORE**  
**FUNNIEST FARCE IN TOWN**

**RITZ** Theatre, W. 48th St. Eves. 8:30  
Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:30  
A. H. WOODS presents  
**LUDWIG SATZ**  
in "BOSSY & REPUTER"

**DETECTIVES**  
ANOTHER McGUIRE HIT!  
**IN I WAS**

NIGHT AT 8:15      MAT. TOMORROW  
**JOHN GOLDEN'S**  
 Sure Fire Laugh Hit  
 PEALS AND  
 SQUEALS  
 OF DELIGHT  
**PIGS**  
 CHICAGO  
 Van Buren at Mich. Ave.  
 Phone Harrison 5600.  
 CENTRAL      Eve. 7:30. Mat. Wed. and  
                          Sat.  
 COM. SATURDAY, SEPT. 18  
**"THE MENDER"**  
 The play's management believes this to be  
 the drama rendered by The Christian Science  
 Monitor will enjoy. By E. E. ROSE, Dramatist  
 of Penrod, Capric Ricks, David Harum, etc.  
 Shubert      Northern      Every night includ-  
 30th Street      10th Street      ing Sat.

LAURIE in **IF RICH**  
 JR.  
**MANSFIELD** Thes., W. 47 St. Eves. 8:30  
 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30  
 "Spams of mirth."—*Even. Journal*  
 'THE  
**LITTLE SPITFIRE**  
**CORT** West 48th Street. Matinee  
 Wednesday & Saturday, 2:30  
**BILTMORE** 47th St., West of B'way  
 Matinee Wed. and Sat.  
 BROCK PEMBERSON Presents  
 The Season's Laugh Sensation  
**Loose Ankles**  
 A New Comedy by Sam Janney  
 30th Street      A Clean/Laff Every 20 Seconds  
 Eve. 8      Laff      Laff      Laff

Matinee Saturday at 2:15 sharp  
"Russell Janney's Musical Triumph,"  
"THE  
"ACABOND KING"  
presents **Earl that ON**  
ONE COMPANY ON TOUR  
**WALLACK'S** W. 42d St. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30

Based on McCarthy's "If I Were King"  
with DENNIS KING

Music by Rudolf Friml

**POLLO** MATINEE  
ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN SATURDAY  
greatest musical achievement

**"SONG OF THE FLAME"**

with  
**TESSA KOSTA**  
GUY ROBERTSON, Company of 150  
including RUSSIAN ART CHOIR.

**DETROIT, MICH.**

400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

ONLY TWO MORE WEEKS  
The Messrs. Shubert Will Present  
THE PERFECT OPERETTA  
**PRINCESS  
FLAVIA**

the Prisoner of Zenda" Set to Music by  
Harry B. Smith and Sigmond Romberg

—With the Great Broadway Company—250

WARD MARSH & EVELYN HERBERT  
Last Performance Saturday, Oct. 2nd

Bigger Hit Than "Blossom Time"  
or "The Student Prince"

**SCHENECTADY, N. Y.**

**RICHIE RUSSELL PLAYS**  
**at HUDSON THEATRE**

WEEK OF SEPT. 20TH

**"THE SHOW OFF"**



## Pay-as-you Ride Road Policy. by Gasoline Tax Progresses

Eighteen States in Middle, South and Northwest  
Report Annual Income From Source

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Approximately \$80,000,000 for highways raised annually by "pay-as-you-ride" motor gasoline taxes in 18 states in the middle, north and south west, is resulting variously in enlarged building programs, more good roads for remote districts, in some instances reduction or elimination of highway bonds, and in at least one case in lowered property taxes.

Officials in states which have the gasoline tax generally support no serious objections to this transformation of the road building and maintenance burden from property owners to the motorists, who in some states are virtually carrying the main financial load of big highway programs. In view of economies effected and more roads provided, officials in some states declare the gasoline tax even "popular," while others say general sentiment is that it is "the only fair road tax."

Several states, among them Texas, Nebraska, Iowa and Minnesota, are reporting favorable results in increasing the tax. Numerous other states already have increased the tax above the original levy. How the returns, for road purposes, from the motor-gasoline tax is shown by the following:

State	Amount of Tax per Gallon	Annual Revenue
Ohio	1.5	\$12,500,000
Michigan	2.0	\$10,000,000
Indiana	2.0	\$9,000,000
Minnesota	2.0	\$8,000,000
Missouri	2.0	\$7,000,000
Wisconsin	2.0	\$6,000,000
Kentucky	2.0	\$5,000,000
Iowa	2.0	\$4,000,000
Arkansas	2.0	\$3,000,000
Kansas	2.0	\$2,500,000
Texas	2.0	\$2,000,000
Nebraska	2.0	\$1,500,000
Tennessee	2.0	\$1,000,000
South Dakota	2.0	\$500,000
Utah	2.0	\$400,000
North Dakota	2.0	\$300,000
Arizona	2.0	\$200,000
Idaho	2.0	\$100,000

The above figures, supplied by state officials, are either the actual yields for one fiscal year or the estimated yields for the current year for highway purposes.

Used for Roads in Ohio

Ohio's gasoline tax revenues are used by the state, county and city authorities exclusively for "improvement" of an extensive system of improved roads. The Michigan State Highway Commission expects its tax, combined with an automobile weight tax yielding \$16,000,000 more, to provide for 250 to 300 miles of new "surfaced" roads, and 700 to 800 miles of gravel or macadam each season hereafter. Michigan officials say the gas tax revenues are "larger than expected" and that the saving over the highway bond issue is "enormous." Half of the state highway budget of \$12,000,000 this year may be paid by the gas tax, collections from which are running 10 per cent heavier than last year's. Two-thirds of the tax money goes to the state highway commission, the balance is distributed among counties, cities and towns. Indiana relies itself on its "pay as you go" road policy, issuing no road bonds.

C. M. Babcock, Minnesota highway commissioner, says the gas tax is the most popular road tax ever levied in that state and he is advocating an increase from 2 to 3 cents a gallon. The tax supplies more than half the state's highway revenues. While the Minnesota policy is generally against bond issues, Mr. Babcock expected to ask the next legislature for a \$20,000,000 issue for a two-year program of permanent roads.

Wisconsin's gas tax is called an "important factor in relieving citizens from state road taxes." The state cannot legally issue road bonds and county issues are relatively small, the "pay-as-you-go" plan predominating. M. W. Torkelson, secretary-engineer of the State Highway Commission, says: "This system bears out the contention that the pay-as-you-go plan is the best and most economical. Vast sums available under large bond issues are certainly incentives to extravagance." Kentucky's 6-cent tax is said to be the highest. A \$80,000,000 road bond issue was defeated by the voters, on the ground that the "pay as you go" plan is more economical, officials say. The state highway commission proposes to reduce the license tax to a minimum and support the roads wholly from the gas tax in two years.

Iowa expects to have 1053 miles of paved highways by the end of 1931, the state highway commission reports. Half of Arkansas' motor gas tax is being used to retire road bonds and complete a state highway program. The Tennessee tax has "removed the state from its former unenviable position as a debt state," says C. Bass, state highway commissioner, and Tennessee has built more roads in the past three years than in the preceding 10.

Favored in Texas

Very little of Kansas' 700 miles of hard-surfaced roads under construction will be paid for directly by property owners. In Texas where 600 miles of new state highways are under contract, there is strong sentiment reported in favor of the tax. The motorcar is practically carrying Nebraska's state road work. The state issues no road bonds and has done away with the property tax for road purposes. Farmers are declared strongly to favor the gas tax and there is talk of raising it from 2 to 3 cents. The Department of Public Works has built or has under contract 1585 miles of gravel and 1200 miles of graded roads ready for gravel, says Adam McMillen, Governor.

Motorists are paying for South Dakota's roads with practically no general taxation, the state highway commission reports. Last year the state built 643 miles of gravel and 520 miles of graded earth roads.

State officials give Utah a gas tax credit for solving the road problems. Charles Heiner, Deputy Secretary of State in charge of motor vehicle regulations, believes the tax will enable Utah to build roads in sections which cannot share in federal aid. North Dakota voters recently boosted the tax from 1 to 2 cents.

The 1927 program of building 750 miles of earth grading, 500 miles of gravel and one new bridge is larger than would have been possible without the increase, according to H. C. Prabh, secretary and chief engineer of the State Highway Commission. The gas tax proceeds are used entirely for roads now.

W. C. Lefebvre, Arizona's state engineer, calls the gas tax "the only fair road tax we have," for without it "no share of road cost would be paid by the 35 per cent of foreign cars that use our highways." Efforts to issue road bonds in Arizona have generally failed.

Some 5000 miles of excellent roads in New Mexico are maintained by the gasoline tax, which also aids new highway construction. Road debentures will be entirely paid off by next year, and no more road bonds will be issued, in the opinion of A. C. Wagner, state controller.

Illinois one of the few states without a tax on gasoline, is carrying out a large state highway program, through two bond issues totalling \$160,000,000 voted by the people. Opposition by the Chicago Motor Club and other groups has prevented enactment of a gas tax in this state.

### AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY NEARING STABILITY

Output Last Year \$12,277,000  
—Civil Uses Increasing

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Aircraft manufacture in the United States has increased in recent years until it now, according to the findings of the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, it constitutes an important industry. Sixteen years after Orville Wright sold his first airplane to the United States Government, the American aircraft industry last year turned out products valued at \$12,277,000. This growth, representing peace time development, was declared in a statement issued by the offices of the fund to be indicative of a rapid spread in practical aviation. "It is the total value of all aircraft products of the United States," the statement said, "the year gave such impetus to the aircraft industry that by 1919 the total value of aircraft products had mounted to \$14,370,000. "With the inevitable deflation of the post-war period aircraft production shrunk in two years to little more than \$6,650,000. The years that followed 1923 have seen a recovery, however, which has been going as striking as the deflation.

"Establishment of the United States Air Mail Service and a growing interest in aviation for other civil uses have been factors in this recent expansion. It appears that the industry may soon be free of its old dependence upon War and Navy Department orders."

### COOPER UNION SETS EXAMINATION DATE

Night School of Art Will Be  
First Section to Open

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Competitive examinations for students seeking admission to Cooper Union are being held in preparation for the opening of the sixty-eighth school year on Sept. 20, according to announcement from the executive office. All departments will be in session by Oct. 6, the announcement said.

The executive authorities stress the fact that an unlimited number of persons may try for admission, although the number of entrants will be limited as usual. The final registration varies annually from 2000 to 2800. But the original standard set by Peter Cooper to provide training "without money and without price" for those most fitted to receive it, was said by the authorities to be still in effect.

The first department to open for the new year will be the night school of art, beginning its sessions Sept. 20. On Oct. 1 the women's art school opens. Its sessions are held during the day. As in the night school of art, admission is based upon the merit of drawings submitted.

The institute of technology for day students and the night engineering school will open on Oct. 5. Two other night courses open to both men and women are to be conducted, first in oratory and debate, beginning Oct. 2, and then in elocution, starting Oct. 6, will meet weekly.

### AMERICANS BEGIN NEW RIVER OF DOUBT QUEST

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—President Roosevelt's River of Doubt is to be explored again. An American expedition has set out to explore the Amazon tributary which has been named the Roosevelt River by Brazil in honor of the great American who traced its windings in 1914.

This new expedition is backed by the New York Zoological Society and the Roosevelt Memorial Society, and is headed by Robert Young Dyer, Eugene Bussey and Arthur Perkins of New York.

## GENEVA EASING FOREIGN TRAVEL

Work of League Makes  
Itself Felt in Greater  
Freedom of Transport

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA (Special Correspondence)—The public is apt to think of the League of Nations as an organization which is almost entirely engaged in political activities. The primary duty of this great committee of the nations is to keep the peace, and it is when a dispute threatens to break out that all eyes are turned to Geneva to see how far the Governments of the countries which have signed the Covenant of the League for the submission of their differences to arbitration will act up to the principles to which they are pledged. But disputes arise not only from political causes. Economic rivalries, the struggle for markets, and the possession of raw materials have now taken the place of the old dynastic questions as the primary causes for war. If the League of Nations is to play its part in keeping the peace in Europe, it must devote more and more of its attention to economic problems.

It is for this reason that the work of the League on Communication, Transport and Transit which has just held its ninth session at Geneva, is of importance. For if international trade is to run on smooth wheels, the freedom of communication and transit throughout the world must be guaranteed. It was therefore wisely laid down in the Covenant of the League that the state members were to make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communication and transit.

Traveling Is Easier

Two conferences have already dealt with this question and useful work has been accomplished. Traveling in Europe is not such a complicated business as it was before the conference on passports, customs formalities and through tickets, while the first general conference on communications and transit held at Barcelona in 1921 has done a great deal by international agreement for the freedom of transport and the inequality of transit conditions.

It is a matter of great importance that means of communication should not be regarded from the purely national standpoint but should be open to the trade of all countries. The international conference at Barcelona recognized this, for a convention was signed by more than 40 states which provided for the right of transit through their territories so that the transcontinental transport of goods is no longer subject to the danger of being held up by national jealousies and rivalries.

There are still far too many delays owing to custom formalities and police regulations to make this right of transit as effective as it should be. The new states of Europe (and some of the old ones) like to assert their authority over their roads waterways, and this invites reprisals. But it is all to the good that each of the states who signed the Barcelona convention should be bound to submit any dispute as to the right of transit as defined by the Barcelona convention, to the friendly arbitration of the advisory committee on communications or to the Court of International Justice.

Conventions Adopted

The second general conference on communications and transit met at Geneva 1925, and on the basis of the preparatory work of the advisory committee adopted four conventions concerning the better organization of railway, maritime ports, the transmission of electric power and development of hydraulic power. By these means the reciprocal use of rolling stock, the organization of through traffic, the simplification of customs, police regulations and passport facilities has been advanced.

The advisory and technical committee is gradually improving international communications. Recently it has been reviewing the work of its subcommittee, and has been discussing questions of railway transport, inland navigation and road traffic with a view to the improvement of transit facilities.

The problem of making simpler arrangements for the passage of automobiles from one country to another was also considered in the light of the recommendations made at the conference on automobile traffic summoned by the French Government last April. It is equally important that a great river like the Danube, which is an international highway, should be freed from the many obstacles and delays to international traffic, which at present exist owing to customs and police regulations. Colonel Hepler, report on the Danube was considered by the subcommittee which in the main adopted his recommendation for complete freedom of traffic on this great river.

Radio Relief Sought

Another subject which came before the committee was the appeal of the International Radio Office to the League of Nations to prevent statements from being radiocast which might cause ill feeling. The committee heard the arguments of the Central Radio Office at Geneva and certainly sympathized with its aim that pressure should be brought by the governments concerned on national radio-casting societies to exercise more care in their program.

This gives a necessarily inadequate idea of the work of the transport committee, the details of which are held in private. Some day the League will learn the advantage of more publicity for the work of its committees. It is only by educating public opinion that in the long run all these problems can be solved by the improvement of international relations. The world has a great research laboratory in the League of Nations and the International Labor Office, which is engaged in investigating economic questions. The light of publicity should be thrown on the actual discussions of the experts, so that the politicians who so often fall for want of expert knowledge, may be forced to introduce more competence and efficiency into the administration of their governments.

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## EDITORIALS

A veteran American journalist, Col. Milton A. McRae, now retired from the active pursuit of his profession, has just delivered an address before the American Chamber of Commerce in London which merits attention. He was pleading for a closer understanding, an essential alliance between the

## Anglo-American Harmony

English-speaking nations of the world. These peoples, he pointed out, now constitute one-seventh of the world's population, possessing about 40 per cent of the world's wealth and occupying or controlling one-third of the world's habitable area. The brief cabled reports of his address failed to show whether he discussed in detail the percentage of illiteracy in Anglo-American communities, the diffusion of intelligence among them, the extent to which they are permeated by the democratic idea, and ethical and moral codes by which they are dominated. All these factors properly enter into any consideration of the peculiar fitness of English-speaking peoples to fulfill the responsibilities which their wealth and power entail.

The more broadly cosmopolitan a man's experiences and observations have been, the more firmly will he be convinced that in harmonious co-operation among English-speaking peoples lies the greatest hope for the maintenance of world peace and the advancement of world-wide prosperity. This opinion need be coupled with no depreciation of the high qualities of other peoples. The Latin races notably excel in the arts. The Teutons may challenge all comers in the natural sciences. Every people has its own superior qualities, as in every individual there are traits which, sympathetically evoked, awaken admiration.

An eloquent New York clergyman said the other day: "If it is true that the Anglo-Saxon race is to be the instrument in God's hand to bring in the era of international brotherhood, it is absolutely necessary that we look for the good points in every nation and not for the bad."

If any nation or race, or combination of nations or races, is to exercise a controlling influence for good in the world for any long period of time, that influence must be based, not upon force, but upon a sympathetic understanding of other peoples. It is one of the qualifications of the English-speaking people for such influence that they are better equipped for such understanding than are most nationalities. Their press, to begin with, has a wider sense of internationalism, a more vivid and intelligent interest in foreign problems than that of other nations. It is true that, especially in the United States, many newspapers fall far short of the ideal in this respect, but the average still ranks far above that of the press of France or Germany. As for the outstanding journals like *The Times*, of London, or the *Manchester Guardian*, not to mention a few in the United States, no newspaper of continental Europe can compare with them.

Not only are the sources of international information thus superior in the English-speaking nations, but their people are superlatively endowed with opportunities for observation at first hand. Great Britain's dominions circle the globe, and American business enterprise takes its followers into every land. Globe trotting is the diversion of these peoples, and world adventure in commerce their vocation. There is no corner of the globe into which they do not penetrate, and few indeed in which English is not spoken or read by at least a few of the inhabitants. Indeed, if there is to be a universal language, English already holds a great part of the field and could readily be extended to the rest.

There can be no successful disproof of the proposition that working in complete and continuing harmony, Great Britain and the United States could largely maintain the peace of the world. Localized wars between distant or backward nations might now and again flare up, but their extension to any of the greater powers could be effectively vetoed. No one doubts that had such unity of action been possible in 1914, even the colossal forces of evil that brought on the World War could have been stayed.

Is such unity of action possible now or in the near future? If it is to be attempted, there must be an earnest endeavor on the part of citizens, as well as the governments of both countries, to avoid giving offense. It is the little irritations that count. Debts, prohibition, control of rubber, bad manners of tourists, yellow journalism in London as well as in the United States have all recently stirred up ill-feeling. None of these things, not even the debts, are worth the sacrifice of that power for good that would result from the complete harmony of the two nations. To attain that harmony would be worth the utmost endeavors of every individual and society of influence in the United States and Great Britain.

A milestone on the long road which Britain is slowly but surely treading toward industrial peace is to be found in resolutions passed by the Textile Factory Workers' Association at Southampton, Lancashire. This association represents 335,000 cotton and other fabric workers. Its members have come to recognize that the walkouts which have been devastating British industry have to be paid for in the long run by the workers themselves. One of the resolutions declares that no general strike shall be called unless the members of the various affiliated unions give their approval. This resolution was passed unanimously. Another resolution says that decision should be by ballot. This was carried with only two dissentients. A third resolution empowers the Government, on the invitation of either workers or employers, to set up an inquiry in cases of industrial disputes before any lockout or strike notices are served. This is an enormous advance upon the trade union doctrine hitherto accepted. Had it

## Peace Plan in British Textile Industry

been generally agreed to last April, it might have prevented both the general strike and the coal stoppage from taking place—both of these disastrous occurrences having been without any prior ballot of those called upon by their trade unions to walk out.

Textile workers have long led the van in British industrial thought. The old saying, "What Lancashire says today England says tomorrow," is no empty phrase. Opinion is slowly swinging round in Britain to recognition of the fact that strikes and lockouts are wasteful and that better means for settling industrial disputes are in existence and can be resorted to by mutual consent.

Stanley Baldwin's Government has legislation in preparation to curb aggressive activity upon the part of trade union leaders. It can proceed in this direction only so far as it can carry with it a public opinion controlled by what might almost be called 'boyhood as well as manhood' and womanhood suffrage, since the young men of twenty-one who now exercise the vote in Britain are in many cases dependent upon either parental or state support. Such an electorate learns only slowly from its own mistakes. The Textile Factory Workers' Association nevertheless represents an important element. Now that this association has declared itself, the conversion of the rest of Britain to the sound views it holds has become a definite, if still small, stage less remote.

It has been estimated that three hundred schemes of proportional representation have been proposed and argued for by their authors. The schemes of nonproportional representation—that is, those that give victory to majorities or pluralities and refuse minorities any places in the legis-

lature—are much less numerous. The very number of devices for electing parliaments is an index of the difficulty that has been experienced in trying to make parliaments representative. Ascertaining the will of a democracy—or, more specifically, counting the heads of citizens—is not a simple task. When electoral statistics become available, they are always scrutinized by the experts, and various lessons are read from them. Usually this study is not possible until some time after the poll. The preliminary results show the successes of the various parties, but the detailed figures are necessary to indicate the nature of the successes or failures, and whether the electoral law seems to work well or ill.

Detailed figures for the last Rumanian election—in May—have now become available, and they disclose some interesting results of an unusual system of semiproportional representation. The previous elections of 1922 had been held under a series of executive regulations which permitted dissimilar systems to obtain in the different provinces. Proportional representation was provided for in the Constitution of 1923, and the electoral law was voted in March last. Scrutin de liste was the system agreed upon; the voter, that is to say, votes for a party ticket of a number of candidates, and minorities are given representation. Rumania, however, followed in part the Italian example, where Mussolini's electoral law assured the largest party two-thirds of the seats in the Chamber of Deputies. This extreme was not copied in Rumania, but the mandates are proportioned with some attention to party success for the country as a whole. A party which obtains at least 40 per cent is declared the majority party and procures 50 per cent of the seats. The other 50 per cent is apportioned among the groups (including the majority group) according to their totals for the country. This means less representation than minorities would have under a really proportional system, but on the other hand totaling votes for the country means that if a minority party is supported by at least 20 per cent of the electors, it will have some representation.

The May elections were contested by six political groups. In eight of the departments the Opposition had a majority, and in sixty-three departments the Government party won. Majority voting would have given the Government 347 seats as against 40 seats. A really proportional system would have given the Government 202, the Opposition bloc 107, the Liberal Party 28, the Christian League 18, the Socialists, Communists and other minor groups 32. What actually happened was that the Socialists and Communists got no representation, because they failed to poll the minimum of 20 per cent which the law stipulates. The special weighting for parties polling 40 per cent of the vote gave the Government 90 seats more than the proportional basis would have allowed, and the Opposition bloc (which had only 28 per cent of the total vote for the country) 38 less—29 more than the simple majority system would have given it.

In this fashion Rumania has attempted to eliminate the danger of shifting legislative majorities, a condition which is an almost inevitable concomitant of the segmentation of electors into many political parties. The result in these elections was to give the Government a large majority. Real proportional representation would have given the Government a tiny majority. It remains to be seen how far this generous modification of the ungenerous Italian system will be liked by the minority groups. Such systems of representation recall Lord Morley's well-known remark that a scale is not fortified by electoral devices that smack of algebra or decimals. Sometimes, however, the only answers to a multiple party system are a dictatorship or algebra and decimals, and Rumania has chosen the latter.

Teaching methods of forestry to Boy Scouts, as has been done at this summer's regional camp at Canton, O., for Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia Scout troops, is another way of helping to make the present younger generation into useful citizens of the future. If practical reforestation is practiced consistently by those controlling cutover lands, by the time these Boy Scouts will have grown to maturity the lumber shortage problem may be beginning to solve itself.

With eloquence and an array of logical arguments worthy of the cause which he has espoused, Wilbur Cortez Abbott, Professor of History at Harvard University, urges the establishment of a school for the teaching and training of writers of history. This course he would have made a part of the curriculum of every graduate school of history in the United States, not merely in the hope that thereby there might be produced great historical writers, but that students might by that means be provided with a far wider and deeper knowledge and understanding of historical writing than they now possess. Even though these students should never actually write a line of history, he insists that their teaching of history would be immeasurably enriched.

## The Literary Side of History

Professor Abbott claims that history as it is now written is neither intelligible nor interesting to the average reader. Surely, the indictment is a serious one. Tracing the causes which he believes have produced this unhappy result he finds, or claims to have found, that "ever since the influence of the German school of higher education fell upon this country, for good and ill, it has been apparent that manner has been sacrificed to matter, and form to substance." But the matter of chief concern, it would appear, is that this influence is not manifested alone in the setting down of historical data and facts, but is observable, according to this same critic, "in nearly every field which relates to literature, or to clear and logical expression, human interest, or any of those qualities which make an appeal to audiences beyond the bounds of specialists and technical experts."

This is not the first time in recent years that the charge has been made that the tendency in modern schools and colleges is to insist upon methods which produce education without scholarship. Professor Abbott, being more critical of the results in the particular branch to which his efforts as a teacher are confined, sees somewhat larger than other possible defects, that which has caused the neglect of history as a form of literature. It is not insisted, of course, that there is now, or that there is likely to be, any dearth of historians or of histories. Indeed, there has been, perhaps, what almost amounts to an overproduction of histories from the pens of what the Harvard professor describes as untrained or half-trained historians. But it is declared that the number of fingers required to count the really notable writers of history has not increased in the last fifteen years.

The inclination is to sympathize, at once and wholly, with the entertaining view advanced. Candor compels the admission from many who set for themselves prescribed courses of reading and study that they, in some respects, resemble the western American Indian who insisted that if he was to be compelled to work he would a little rather hunt. Perhaps it is this strong human tendency which would encourage the writing of all history in the form of the historical novel, or in some form almost as entertaining. But is there not just here a possible danger point which should be avoided? Is it not better, if past events are to be properly related, and if from them a wise present course of action is to be marked, that the unembellished facts be allowed to stand for themselves, allowing the thoughtful reader or student to catalogue and weigh them?

It may be as is claimed, that there can be education without scholarship, but in the final test it is the individual who is equipped with the facts in the case, who can best establish his position. There is sound argument in support of the contention that history should be written so as to permit the unprejudiced formation of individual and nationalistic opinion based on the facts presented, rather than upon the persuasive interpretations of those who, by employing a striking literary style, embellish the facts, thereby sometimes disguising and distorting them.

The London Times, deploring the dilapidated condition of certain motor roads in the most picturesque parts of the Scottish Highlands, holds that maintenance of these highways should not entail so heavy a charge on the scattered population of the districts through which they run. Obviously, as *The Times* says, it is the tourist, rather than the crofter and farmer, who gains the greatest use from the road. For this, the tourist believes he is paying. In America, he who uses the roads most, pays the most in many of the states, through the medium of the gasoline tax. The average motorist in Great Britain would favor a plan by which the petrol surcharge would go directly to the maintenance of the highways in the districts where the tax is paid.

Summer sessions of the National University of Mexico, the oldest university in America, do more for the hundreds of American students who attend it annually than merely to enable them to become acquainted with the Spanish language, Mexican social and business customs, and Latin-American culture. "Each succeeding group of students which come to Mexico for even the limited period of the summer," says the official Mexican News Service, "bring back to their home country a sincere impression of sympathy and love for Mexico and her people." Knowing one's neighbor is the surest way to eliminate dissensions, fears, jealousies, and hatreds, and points the way inevitably to that second great commandment, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

The New York Herald Tribune and the Toronto Mail and Empire are the latest to express public regret that prize fighting should be accorded the support and publicity it receives today. The Herald Tribune asks, "Is it sport?" and deplores its sordid commercialism, while the Mail and Empire doubts "if ever there was a ring contest as brutal as the conduct of the spectators." Such exhibitions constitute a dark blot which enlightened public opinion is surely eradicating.

Rabbits have been responsible for the finding of an old Roman villa at Ashstead, near Epsom, in Surrey. In excavating their burrow they had dug out bits of tile and plaster, and archaeologists undertook more systematic work than the rabbits were capable of. The remains of a large villa were discovered with bath, corridor, and up to the present, three main rooms. It has been found that the walls had been made of large flints with glass

## Charming Baja California

A GREAT pity must be felt for those who even pause in curiosity at Tia Juana on their way into the real Baja (Lower) California. The lure of the 3000 miles of Pacific and Gulf of California coast is a clean and beautiful thing. And the peninsula, some 720 miles long and averaging more than 100 miles in width, is a rarely variegated territory ranging from the gray-white and white stone and shell sand beaches to forests of pine back on the mountains which rise above 8000 feet altitude.

Of so-called deserts, there are large areas. Perhaps of the 76,000 square miles or so of territory, 60,000 square miles should be classed as arid. But humid breezes from the Pacific moisten and keep growing jungles of cacti and other hardy plants, whose density is sometimes impenetrable save by heaving the way through with machete or other keen blade. And the land is filled with the fanciful colors and shapes, with the brilliant reflections of stones which make the lands of little rain so attractive to mankind.

The Baja California peninsula is generously supplied with change and variety. At 9 o'clock in the morning the sunshine may be quiet, poised, sharp. At 11 reaching tendrils of zephyrs begin eddying over the wide, graded slopes, coast beaches, and at 1 p. m. a swift, cool breeze is apt to be sweeping up the Old Mission Canyon of the Guadalupe River, or any of the other deep valleys where the small fresh-water streams have for ages emerged from mountain-height springs, or from deep fissures which bring hot waters from the depths, with saturations of sundry chemicals of fanciful or surprising flavors.

The great peninsula has long endured a questionable reputation. The truth is, as often in such repetitions of ignorance and error, that men in trouble saw a vast region with eyes of fear and folly. But had the prophets of old visited the territory, they must have found inspiration in it.

For one thing, the gateway is Tia Juana. The pitiful place, where some humanity turns itself weakly from the national code of honor to relax the vigilance of hearts courageous and up-seeking, vanity making fun of cheating virtue, casts a shadow over the sweet, clean and glorious land that lies to the southward. A stain of one or two square miles contaminates the impression of more than 30,000 times as much! An infinitesimal blot is allowed to occupy the attention when by glancing along any one of the streets toward the south or west the grandeur of the inland mountains is seen beckoning.

Five minutes by automobile, at a rate within the miles prescribed by the Mexican authorities, one is at the point of a mountain with the wretchedness behind and the charm of great ranches and wilds ahead. There the open canyon slopes rise through familiar prairie aspects to rugged mesa—tablelands. Herds of horses are seen. The passer-by believes them to be animals belonging to the people.

Of such sleek and handsome animals, surely, the owners must be proud. But the truth is, practically all the herds seen along the automobile trail that leads its excellent dirt and gravel graded course eighty miles below San Diego to Ensenada, are wild. These animals are so numerous the natives have more than they need. Roughly estimated, 10,000 horses and unnumbered burros, or wild asses, range at their free will down the upper third of the great peninsula.

Equally wild are the swarms of bees. When a cloud-burst has wet the slopes, within three days the land is green, and within a week it is flowing and gorgeous with color. Thereafter, the honey gathering swiftly harvests sweets. Of their industry some idea can be formed when it is remarked that the owner of 11,000 acres in lease gathered, with the aid of six or seven hunters, some 700 tons—not pounds, not hundredweight, but tons—of wild honey in one season.

But this happens only every several years. The bees disappear. They are seen ascending in a swirling column with the queen bee guiding her tribe. They ride away in the wind. Slopes of a thousand caverns of honey have the bees no more for years, and none know whether the wandering industrious community went. But some day they return, after a season of suspension, in the wilderness.

The naturalists have discovered a hundred or so novel and unique forms of life down this desert peninsula. And hunters have sadly done their worst to deprive the region of some of the kinds. The ruins of whaling stations along the shore speak the devastation of these monsters of the deep. Sea otter, the dampest and bravest of furs, were destroyed with reckless folly and have been no more. Sea elephants, looking a frightful way, have been reduced to small bands. And the brown bear at the southern end, at La Paz, bespeak with their rarely beautiful faces

the beauty into which the strange and patient shellfish convert even their opportunities.

Well-behaved tourists are now camping and traveling down the Baja California peninsula. Of the 720-odd miles of length, less than 200 is really available for automobiles. The good road ends, practically, at Ensenada, more than 600 miles short of the end. A new road has been built eastward from Ensenada to Mexicali, traversing the width of the peninsula through the mountain ranges. Except for this 250 miles or so of roadway, and perhaps short lengths of a few score miles, all the rest of the region must be visited on saddle horses—and some territories have so little water that they are wholly uninhabited, and springs are in most of the country a day's journey, by pack train, apart.

The camera hunter and notebook sportsman has here such a country as that for which the adventurous heart longs. The Baja California territory is like Old California before the discovery of gold. The people live in wickiups and little cabins, or in "dobe ranch buildings. They are friendly to those who come among them with respect for their lofty pride and their deep experience in the subjects within their scope.

There are people who are so indiscreet as to call those who know the desert and its countless facts an ignorant people. Youngsters out of schools and proud of hand-me-down book learning, assume that man who has for years trailed stray cattle by the marks in the runways, who can toss a Spanish lariat noose—which is an overhead throw, not the swift, diminishing loop of, say, a Texas salt grass Negro cowboy, or the trick loops of a Will Rogers—cannot be as wise as they.

But, alas for pride of "education!" The silent, keen-eyed resident beside a spring hole, with his cornfield and his pumpkin vines, who has ears to distinguish the individual howls of the coyotes in the dark, who knows by the looks when the cactus fruit is ripe, who talks with his horses and his dogs—each according to its own notions—such an one does not need to boast of his knowledge.

These people have a code of honor, evolved from long years of practical experience. When, therefore, they see many visitors coming over their border line, not to bring high ideals and great courtesies of noblesse oblige, but to leave behind the law and the honor of the American people, it need not be wondered at that they express scorn and contempt if the individuals they meet show themselves something other than brave and reputable people. And if such mingle with the renegade riffraff, their opportunity to know the nobility is closed.

Habits of thought require constant watchfulness, and bearing demands constant study, if one would make a good impression and be a good representative of his own homeland when he goes abroad.

Happily, the ladies and gentlemen of Mexico, having looked across the border, have realized that there are those on the other side who love great things and who have high ideals. The Mexican authorities are seeking now to find a way in which to show visitors the better aspects of their civilization. The new roadway that enables one so quickly to pass through the depressing shadows of Tia Juana or to escape from the questionable four corners in a part of Mexicali into the vast inland, is an indication of the appreciation of the new rulers in Mexico City and in Baja California. They ask people to visit the cleaner, sweeter land of the interior.

The Governor of Lower California, Abelardo L. Rodriguez, a graduate of Tucson (Ariz.) University, and as one of the young heroes of the uplift in Mexican affairs, he is helping courageously in the efforts to free the country from the grip of enchained ignorance. The interchanging of visits, the welcoming of those who seek to see and know the beauty and the charm of the country, the opening of the country to those of advancing ideals and helpful sacrifice and patience, rather than those of gratification and exploitation—all of these are seen as the answer to misunderstanding and conflict, and a call to friendship and mutual agreement.

And it behooves the Yankee, the Texan, the Californian, the middle westerner, the southerner and all others to remember that, when they cross the border into Mexico, it is not a time to relax the code of morality or to degrade the standard of personal conduct, but a time to carry themselves as guests should in a neighbor's house—with utmost sense of honor and keenest observance of the rules whereby an American gentleman and an American lady become worthy of association and camaraderie with the people of the best in the land. Those charming and picturesque homes below the border are rich in generosity and welcome to the country as for those who play with honor, fairly.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

THE costermongers (street sellers) of London are threatened with regulation by the London County Council, and they have started a protest. The costermonger is a picturesque London institution, dating from remote antiquity. He wheels a barrow, or drives a donkey cart, or keeps a stall, or stands on the margin of the footwalk to vend small goods of every kind. His name recalls the ribbed pippins or costards (from *coeste*, Norman-French for rib or border), which was a fruit once common among his wares. His ancient costume of corduroy decorated with immense pearl buttons still occasionally contrasts with the modern surroundings of Covent Garden Market. "He pays no rent, so can undersell the shopkeeper, who must add this charge to his prices." So the costermonger thinks that if he be compelled to take out a license, as the London County Council proposes, then the shopkeeping interest may prevail to limit the number of such permits. His trade union officials are loudly proclaiming this danger at street corners where he meets.

The rabbit in which a one-half interest was purchased by the King has become for the moment quite the most famous animal in the world. The amount of cable tolls incurred in its behalf, as evidenced by the reports coming back to England from America, would have set up a home for all the aged bunnies in the world. The modest and unassuming conduct of the rabbit, in spite of his sudden world notoriety, is so refreshing in these days of press agents and puffs, that a contributor to the *Manchester Guardian* has felt impelled to break into the following verse over the incident:

## WILFRED

The rabbit Wilfred, once unknown, is today the most renowned of cooler heads. Within the orbit of the King, And he alone of all his peers, Can interest two hemispheres! Has rabbit ever inspired—no less—A leader in the New York press? But Wilfred's done the trick, 'tis said, And he's a Britisher at that! Nor does he, while his praises spread, Display a trace of swollen head. No, Wilfred—theme of journalists—With modesty unchained, states, And calmly, spite of all his fame, Nibbles his lettuce just the same! And we may draw from this disclosure A needed lesson in composure. Ah, would that we, my friends, might share This modest, unassuming air! If raised aloft in one swift flight, We soared to Wilfred's airy height!

Rabbits have been responsible for the finding of an old Roman villa at Ashstead, near Epsom, in Surrey. In excavating their burrow they had dug out bits of tile and plaster, and archaeologists undertook more systematic work than the rabbits were capable of. The remains of a large villa were discovered with bath, corridor, and up to the present, three main rooms. It has been found that the walls had been made of large flints with glass

windows which were of a light blue color. Among objects found were coins of the reigns of Claudius, Vespasian, Trajan and Hadrian; a first century bowl which had been broken and riveted; a clay inkpot and a clay incense burner. Plenty of oyster shells and debris of bones from cooking were also found.

Is the milk train with its noisy cargo of cans to go into the limbo of things that have been? Probably not, at any rate for the long distances. But the road milk tanker is certainly encroaching on what has hitherto been a railway preserve. Some eight months ago one of London's largest milk concerns opened six daily services from its country depots, with glass-lined motor tankers which hold 1250 gallons each. During these eight months more than 1,800,000 gallons of milk have come into London by road which before would have arrived by rail in casks holding ten or seventeen gallons each. The average distance traveled is 140 miles daily, and it is claimed that a great saving has resulted in every way, while a greater cleanliness is attained.

A bold man approached the British Broadcasting Company recently with a novel request. He was going to be married, and he wanted Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" played during the festivities. It has not been divulged how he managed to prevail on the company to give its assistance. But an organist of a London church was found who agreed to play the march on the happy day at one o'clock, and to play for six minutes. The bridegroom, on his side, arranged his time so that the wedding party should be at the breakfast when the strains came forth from the loudspeaker. The British Broadcasting Company has made it clear that only very special circumstances made them agree to carry out their part and that it is a service that will not be repeated.

## Sayings of the week:

Nothing has been more remarkable than the manner in which the trade of the country and its employment have stood up to the cruel strain inflicted upon them.—*Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

Problems insoluble when approached with suspicion are less intractable when suspicion and mistrust are dispelled.—*Lord Irwin.*

There are two phrases I hate—"having a good time" and "getting my own back."—*Lord Phillimore.*

The final foundations of marriage are the primary virtues.—*John A. R. Cairns, Metropolitan Police Magistrate.*

The bumper crop of American cotton ought to have a good effect upon the fortunes of our customers. It is certain that someone, somewhere, will spin it. We hope it may be spun in Lancashire.—*Martin C. Harman, Chairman John Hetherington & Sons, Ltd., Textile Machine Makers.*

Overproduction should not be mentioned until, say, 90 per cent of the world's inhabitants are well clad and well fed.—*Martin C. Harman.*